The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,332 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th Mar.
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector....	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards..	10th ,,
— Nizam	2725	500	W. J. Webber ..	17th ,,
L. Chusan......	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown....	1st May.
L. Malwa......	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson.	8th ,,
— Assam......	3038	500	S. F. Cole......	15th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin...	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej........	4194	800	A. H. Johnson .	26th May.
L. Venetia......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROSETTA.....	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA....	3500	700	W. Barratt.........	17th ,,
BRINDISI.....	3542	550	L. Reeves.........	1st May.
TASMANIA...	4500	800	G. C. Perrins.......	15th May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 21, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 21, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	800	1st May ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA...........	G. Cattich....	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin...	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)...	C. Lazarich...	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	12th April.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay. March 2, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA.....	3579	480	R. Hutchison	23rd Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young..	1st April.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig..........	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight..........	20th ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby ..	30th ,,
s.s. NUBIA.......	3551	480	Knox	6th June.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHI.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA...	3212	480	Capt. W. Russel..	5th April

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN MACGREGOR....	3,100	Macalister....	22nd Mar.
,, DRUMMOND.....	3,000	H.L. Wilson..	24th Mar.
,, OGILVIE..........	3,000	G. Nelson.....	2nd Apl.
• ,, MURRAY..........	2,100	E. Worfolk.....	13th ,,
,, FORBES............	2,500	J. A. Guard....	23rd ,,
• ,, MACDONALD....	2,700	W. Miller......	3rd May
,, CAMERON..........	2,500	J. R. Kewley..	13th ,,

• This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. RYDAL HALL...........	2,700	400	4th April.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 5, 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 5, 1885.

MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S. S. "BARCELONA," 1,856 Tons register, will leave end of this month, and has First Class accommodation for Passengers.

McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 ; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

THE whole of our Sherries are imported direct from the Company's Agency at Xerez, and have all the merits of the produce of that celebrated district.

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality............	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	22 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry...	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	28 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	28 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice............	38 0

PORTS.

These are imported direct from Oporto, and are the sole produce of the Upper Douro, possessing all the fine characteristics of the wine grown in that district. Invalids and other suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in these wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine ; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	33 0	18 0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour ; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	26 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price............	18 0	.....

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Meetings of the Corporation will be held here on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., as under :—(1) special general at 4 p.m. ; (2) adjourned special general (originally called for 10th January last) at 4-10 p.m. ; and (3) adjourned special general (originally called for 9th inst.) at 4-15 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 23rd March, 1885.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, from 1st April for 8 months. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now occupied by L. Aeppli, Esq. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TAYLOR'S CORN AND WART DESTROYER

Removes without pain
HARD CORNS ! SOFT CORNS ! !
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS ! ! !
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES.

GREASE PAINTS,
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

BURNT CORK.	WHITENING.
DUTCH PINK.	RUDDY ROUGE.
PREPARED MONGOLIAN.	POWDERED ANTIMONY.
BLOOM OF ROSES.	BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and yspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE GRANDEST AND MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION TRAVELLING,
WILL GIVE THEIR INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE,
SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH.,
IN THE
MONSTER PAVILLION,
ESPLANADE.
ANNA WILSON,
DIRECTRESS.

TENDERS RECEIVED FOR SUPPLYING REFRESHMENTS AT BARS
FOR
WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.
Apply
N. GRIFFITHS,
IMPERIAL HOTEL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
NEW BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for taking down and reconstructing two SKITTLE ALLEYS and one PLUNGE BATH and COMPOUND RAILINGS, Morly Hall, Colaba.

2. Plans, specification and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained, on application at Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 1st April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 500, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt. Colonel, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Bombay, 21st March, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are light running, noiseless, perfect, easy-going, durable, strong, and swift. They are above all competitors ; perfect in every particular, have more improvements than all others combined.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FANCY SALE.—A sale of fancy articles remaining over from the sale held on the 11th instant will take place in the upper Hall of the SASSOON INSTITUTE, Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 24th March, at 4-30 p.m., in aid of the Indo-British Institution.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

EASTER CARDS in variety, and at moderate prices.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

LADIES' KILTING MACHINES (Holroyd's Patent) for Milliners and Dress-makers, Rs. 20 each. Largest Leather Sewing Machine (hand and foot movement), Rs. 95.—Shroff Brothers.

A LIGHT BOAT, PHAETON and HORSE, complete, for sale or fair exchange with a Bareilly cart. Apply A.B.C., care of this paper.

WANTED, a SPINNER having thorough knowledge of carding and spinning. Apply D. T. Mooljee & Co., No. 12, Hummum-street, Fort.

A RESPECTABLE engaging LADY REQUIRED as BARMAID in the best bar in Bombay. Apply "BAR," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED a COPYIST, must write very neat English and Guzerati hand. Salary Rs. 20 to Rs. 30. Apply "J. A." care of this office.

TO LET, at Anjaneri Hill Station near Nasik, a partly furnished BUNGALOW for the hot season. Apply to Rev. F. G. MACARTNEY, Nasik.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE CLERK, Rs. 53 per month. Apply to Bomanjee Ruttonjee, Money Changer, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

ON VIEW, Colonel ROWLANDSON's valuable Furniture, Landau pair of grey Arabs, &c., at Marine Lines, to be sold on WEDNESDAY, 25th March.

ON VIEW, at Crawford and Co.'s Rooms, valuable Books consigned to Bombay for sale, without reserve, by Bernard Quaritch, Book-seller, London. Sale on Wednesday, 25th March, at 2 p.m. Catalogues on application.

EASTER CARDS, Money Purses, Card Cases, Photo-Frames, Albums Musical Decanters, Musical Boxes, Dancing Figures.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., 33, Meadow-street.

BACK BAY BATHS COMPANY, LD.—The THIRD CALL of Rupees Ten per share on the shares allotted in the above Company is now due, and should be paid into the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, D. B. C. F. Gun by Tolley, 12 bore, modified choke, in leather case and fitted completely. A beautiful gun only used a few times. For further particulars and price apply to Wm. Watson Co., Bombay.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, 9 Meadow-street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST, BOMBAY.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots ; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CIDER.—GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. Qts. Rs. 5-3 ; pints Rs. 3-3.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, Rs. 700, bay Arab GELDING, 5 years, 14-3¾. Apply to Major CRUICKSHANK, The City, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKEY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

USEFUL NOVELTIES.—Lock-corks, Re. 1-4 ; Float Inkstands, Re. 1-8 ; Luminous Paint, Re. 1 ; Bostonite Playing Cards, Re. 1.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-st.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool, suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO LET at Matheran for the season the "GARBUT HALL," nicely laid out garden and furnished. For rent, &c., apply to Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Elphinstone Circle.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry make, 50' wheels, ball bearings, plate posts, plated lamp, cushioned seat, with tools pouch, &c., complete, Rs. 250.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

VISITORS to MATHERAN need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best.

CLEARANCE SALE, all Wool latest fashion Tweeds, Sac Coat and Trowers, Rs. 11-8. Tailoring Dept. under superintendence of First-class French Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts, nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds ; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currants picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received ; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand ; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADEROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

"OUR CHEAP WATCHES ARE THE ADMIRATION OF ALL WATCHMAKERS AND A CAUSE OF SATISFACTION TO BUYERS."

NOTE.—Our own Factory in Locle, from where all our watches emanate, was established in 1814. This fact, coupled with the experience we have gained in India during nearly 20 years, stands to reason that we are in a position to supply a watch which with regard to quality, usefulness, neat appearance, and cheapness, remains unequalled.

NOTE.—We are the only Watchmakers in India who have obtained the "HIGHEST AWARD," viz., Gold Medal and First Class certificate at the late Calcutta Exhibition.

The following are a few of our cheap watches which we especially and confidently recommend as thoroughly reliable and good.

A. Our celebrated Original Campaign Lever keyless Watches in white metal case.
1. In open crystal faced case..........Rs. 25
2. ,, hunting case.......................... ,, 28
3. ,, half-hunting case...................... ,, 30
Guarantee, 2 years.

B. Our metal keyless Lever Watches.
1. In open crystal faced case..........Rs. 18
Guarantee, one year.

C. Our Sterling Silver keyless Watches.
1. In open crystal faced case..........Rs. 40
2. ,, hunting case.......................... ,, 45
3. ,, half-hunting case...................... ,, 50
Guarantee, 2 years.

D. Our celebrated Silver Lever Watches, key winding.
1. In open crystal faced case..........Rs. 23
2. ,, hunting case.......................... ,, 25
3. ,, half-hunting case...................... ,, 27
4. The above three of superior quality ,, 35
Guarantee, 2 years.

E. Our cheapest Silver Lever Watches, key winding.
1. In Silver Open faced case..........Rs. 18
2. ,, ,, hunting case.......................... ,, 19
3. ,, half-hunting case...................... ,, 20
Guarantee, 1 year.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay ; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate ; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters ....Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns............................each 15	0
Gent's Deck Suits ....each 10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes........................Rs. 8-4 to 11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns ....Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed 8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes.................................Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings,................................pair 2	4
Chairs, strong and light ....Rs 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet.. 0	8
White Shirts ....½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas..each 4	8
Cambric Shirts ....½ doz. 30	0	The Victoria Wrapper..................................each 16	4
Oxford Shirts..½ doz. 33	0	Rugs and Mauds..................................Rs. 13-8 to 33	0
Flannel Shirts ....each 8	8	Gent's Undervests ....each 2	0
Celluloid Collars ....each 0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks..................................doz. 3	0
Soiled Linen Bags ....Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves ....doz. 5	8
Overland Trunks 22	0	Rug Straps ....Re. 1-4 to 7	8
Leather Portmanteaux ....Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties...doz. 3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful ....Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts..each 2	0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD

CHEAP PIANOS.
S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

"BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass 5 octaves, entire iron frame............	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves............	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves............	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves............	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, all metal work, electro-plated............	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new............	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves............	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅔ octaves, metal bars, &c............	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c............	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅔ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank............	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

34, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. — 1, EAST STREET POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

IN submitting to their numerous Constituents and the Public in general an Abstract of their Stock, beg respectfully to State that every department is replete with Goods of the Highest Class, and all who are desirous of invesing their money in really substantial articles are respectfully invited to visit their Establishment.

C HAINS—Ladies' Neck Chains, Watch Chains, Gold or Silver. An Endless Variety to Choose from. Conical Pantascopic Spectacles by Dr. Menist
M ONOGRAMS, Mottoes, Crests, etc. artistically Designed and Engraved on Lockets, Rings Watches, etc., Motto Guard Rings.
A NEROID Barometers, by Dr. Menist. Arostic Rings, American Clocks
R ACING Watches, Reading Glasses. Riding Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
C HRONOMETERS, Chronographs, Copper-plate Engravers.
K EEPER Rings, Keyless Watches, Kettles, (Electro-plate.)
S CARF Pins, Scarf Rings, Ship Chronometers, Steel Chains' Sugar Basins, (Electro-plated)
A RMY and Navy Clocks, and Watches Specially Recommended. Amber Jewellery.
N ICKEL Silver Watches, Necklets, Napkin Rings.
D IAMONDS, Diamond Rings, Brooches, Studs, Earrings, Ear Studs, Dearest Rings. Die, Sinkers.
C ALENDAR Watches, Clocks of every Description, Cup-eye Protectors by Dr. Menist.
O PEN Faced Watches, Ornamental Goods, Ormulu Clocks.
M ENIST'S Celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Fieldglasses, Binoculars
P IANOS, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, and John Brinsmead & Sons. Pearl Necklets
A LL Gold Motto Rings, Alberts of Gold and Silver, Aluminium Watches.
N ON. Pressure Folders by Dr. Menist, no one requiring these, should purchase others.
Y EAR (New) Gifts. We invite all to inspect our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W EDDING Gifts, Watch Keys, Wedding Rings. Waiters, well worth inspection.
A RTISTIC Engravers and Die sinkers, acknowledged to be unequalled in Bombay.
T IME-PIECES, Thermometers, Telescopes, "Turnpin" Spectacles by Dr. Menist.
C HURCH, Tower, Station, Mill, Clock makers, Claret Jugs. Charns.
H IGHLY Finished Presentation Goods, Highest Awards Obtained.
M ARINE Watches, Musical Boxes, Mizpah Rings, Masonic Rings, Mourning Rings. Mugs.
A LBERTS, Ladies and Gentlemens Gold Silver, and Aluminium. Acrostic Rings.
K EEPER Rings, of various sizes, Highly Finished.
E LECTRO (Triple) Plate Ware of the Best Description and Finish Engagement Rings
R IDING Whips, (with Watches) "Reversed Conical Pantascopic" Spectacles by Dr. Menist, Regard Rings.
S INGING Birds (Mechanical) Suites of Studs, Silver Jewellery, Snuff Boxes, Stopwatches, Spirit Flasks, Souvenir Rings.

C. MARCKS AND CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.
When will be presented
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES,
ENTITLED
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

Now being played at the Globe Theatre, London, in its 300th night and at the Madeson Square Theatre, New York.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 25TH.
WILL BE UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., G. C. S. I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
When will be presented for the last time,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

WANTED.

TWO SUB-OVERSEERS on the half-yearly temporary Establishment list,—pay Rs. 50—for employment in the P. W. D. in the Kanara District. Copies of testimonials and qualifications, which will not be returned, to be sent prepaid. Surveying necessary, Knowledge of English not essential, but good health and physique very necessary. Apply to

CAPTAIN W. J. LISTER, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Karwar.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

THE "QUEEN MAB" PERFUME LAMP,

The most effective and economical odorator yet introduced ; a thimbleful of any ordinary scent sufficing to fill an apartment with the sweetest of perfumes.

AN ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM ORNAMENT !
A CHARMING PRESENT TO A LADY !
INVALUABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES :

FOR scenting an apartment with any desired perfume. Unlike the ordinary Odorator it is not merely local in its effect, but thoroughly permeates an apartment.

For instantly removing the odour of stale tobacco from rooms that have been used for smoking.

For refreshing and sweetening the atmosphere of the sick room.

And to Tourists and Travellers it presents the means of purifying the atmosphere of Hotel Bedrooms, and guarding against infection.

Is used by simply filling the small basin with water, adding a small quantity of any perfume, and then lighting the Spirit Lamp. The odour is instantly forced into the air by the jets of steam, and the whole apartment thoroughly perfumed.

For DISINFECTING with Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus or other Antiseptics, the "Queen Mab" is the most convenient and effective medium yet introduced.

For INHALING in cases of Bronchitis, etc., it is strongly recommended by many eminent Members of the Medical Profession.

No. 1.—Polished Brass .... Rs. 3 8
,, 2.—Nickel Plated .... ,, 4 8
,, 3.—Engraved Brass........................ ,, 5 0
,, 4.— ,, Silver Plated .... ,, 7 8

PERFUMERY,

PERFUMERY,

From ATKINSON, Re. 1, 1-12, and Rs. 3
LUBIN, Rs. 2.
PIESSE and LUBIN, Rs. 1-8.
SMYTH and NEPHEW, Rs. 2-8
LUNDBORG, Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-8.

Star of India.	Sweet Sixteen.
Exhibition Bouquet.	Love me, Dear.
May Blossom.	Something New.
Rosé Bud.	True Love.
Daisy.	Honey-moon.
Friendship's Offering.	Stolen Kisses.
Morning Star.	Darling Bouquet.
Jockey Club.	Kiss-me-Sweetly.
Suez Canal.	Opoponax.
May Flowers.	Patchouly.
Ess. Bouquet.	Damask Rose.
Violette.	Roses.
Jessamine.	Tubereuse.
Honey Suckle.	D'Heliotrope.
Queen's Favourite.	Provence Rose.
Forget-me-not.	Prince of Wales' Bouquet.
Blush Rose.	White Rose.
Frangipanni.	Lily of the Valley.
Kiss-me-Quick.	New Mown Hay.
Ling Aloe.	Ylang-Ylang.

Gosnell's A-1 Bouquet,
,, Tally Ho.
,, Fascination.
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Rigaud's Essence de Melati, Re. 1-8.
Do. Au Champaca de Lahore, Re. 1-8.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, Ans. 10 and Re. 1
Do. Ambree Lavender, Rs. 2.
Do. Best Treble Distilled Lavender Water, Rs. 3.
Do. Millefleur Lavender Water, Re. 1-8.
Do. Toilet Vinegar, Ans. 8 and Re. 1.
Gosnell's Lavender Water, Re. 1.
Thurber's Original Florida Water (Fountain of Youth), Ans. 8 and 14.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM.

TESTIMONIALS :—
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses, and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks ; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the west side, with a very large compound. It consists of a drawing room, dining room and four bed and bath rooms. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines facing the sea. It consists of a drawing and dining-room and four bed and bath-rooms. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE.
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st April next, Tenders for the supply, within one month, of 160 tons of RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, not less than 30 ft. long by 18" square.

Tenders to state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel.

Specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's office, Parel, 23rd March, 1885.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites Tenders for works in the construction of certain additional works in connection with the new pumping station, Love Grove, near Worli.

The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained, on payment of Rs. 10, printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising—1, Articles of Agreement ; 2, Specification ; 3, Bills of Quantities ; 4, Schedule of Rates ; 5, Form of Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash (or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debenture), has been deposited with him as earnest money.

Tenders must be duly signed enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Muncipal Commissioner not later than 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of April, 1885.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, (Sewerage Dept.), Bombay, 23rd March, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE for removal of the materials of cudjan sheds in the compound of the old Telegraph Stores, Bori-Bunder, behind the European General Hospital.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p. m. at the old Telegraph Store-yards, all the materials of cudjan sheds as standing in separate lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 24th March, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, opposite Mr Kesowji Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases and boxes, first rate large oleographs, rich table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, harmonium, chestnut young Arab horse, &c.

Garden plants will be sold at 7 a. m.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 24th March, 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 26, Meadow-street.

LANDED PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Goda Meda, Motta Joita, Deepa Joita, Chooniial Roychund, and Hurjee Booda trading under the name of Goda Meda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Esoob Yacoob, Mahomed Esoob, Adam Yacoob, Casom Adam, Asbai, the wife of Mahomed Ahmed, Bebeebai, the wife of Yacoob Durvesh, Hoorbai, the wife of Ebrahim Omer, and Ladbai, the wife of Ahmed Esmail, the mortgagors, Mr. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises :—

Firstly.—All that alnorthern side moiety or half equal portion of land or ground, with moiety or half equel portion of house, situate lying and being on the easternside of Ghoogary Moholla, or Poydhony-street, in subdistrict of Fort, containing 1367-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 40 and 41, and bounded on east by the said Ghoogary Moholla, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Ganchee Mahomed Durvish, and on the south by the house of the said Cassom Adam.

Secondly.—All that a moiety or half equal portion of vacant ground, situate lying and being on the westernside of Ghoogary Moholla or Poydhony-street, in the subdistrict of Fort, containing 38 6 9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 788, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the Ghoogary Moholla, on the north by the house of Ganchee Mahomed Durvesh, and on the south by the moiety or half equal portion vacant ground of the same Mahomed Yacoob

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 24th March, 1885.

WANTED,

A RECORD-KEEPER. Previous experience at this particular work indispenable, and should understand a case system.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the JOINT AUDITOR, SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, Dharwar.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE

IS hereby given that CLERKS and INSPECTORS are required for Field service in the Quetta District. No one need apply unless he can furnish a certificate of good character from his last employer for at least the past two years. Inspectors must furnish cash or personal securities. Information can be had on application at the Executive Commissariat Office.

B. GOMPERTZ, Capt.
Executive Commissariat Officer.
Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd March, 1885.

NOTICE.
GUZERAT EASTER MEET.
THE PONEY HUNT CUP.

CONDITIONS.—Open to Arab and C. B. ponies.
Arabs, 13-2 ; C. B's, 13-3 and under
Catch weights ; owners up.
No allowance for shoes. Ponies measured as they stand.
Entry up to 30th March.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.
Honorary Secretary, G. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23.

THE only alteration in the London Stock Exchange quotations received through Reuter to-day is an advance of 1¼ per cent. in the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan. This looks as if the previous decline of 1 per cent. in Friday's telegram had been a mistake; at any rate, it is difficult to understand why, if such a decline had taken place, there should have been so sharp a reaction.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs. 3,02,941
Do. do. branches	Inc.	„ 3,03,734
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 16,66,367
Loans	Dec.	„ 3,46,475
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„ 11,91,966
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„ 1,89,919
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 10,35,520

This further increase in the available funds of the bank is very unusual at this time of year. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the exchange banks have been laying in funds, in anticipation of an increase in business, which has so far never developed. The demand, no doubt, will come later on, but in the meantime the pace at which supplies of silver are coming forward precludes any probability of a sqeeze for money during the remainder of the season.

EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling has been quiet but very steady, and if anything rates are just the turn dearer than on Saturday. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6d. to 15¼	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	1s. 6¼d.	„
Do three months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 7¼d.	„
Francs „ „	2·03¾ to 2·01	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been particularly quiet during the day, and Fours have declined to Rs. 96⅝ to ½, Fours and-a half to Rs. 98¾ nominal. From Calcutta Reuter reports Rs. 96¾ and Rs. 98¼ respectively.

SHARES keep quiet, and without change of special importance. In Spinning Mill companies Alliance have recovered to Rs. 670, Dhurrumseys to Rs. 160, and Khutao Mackonjee to Rs. 760, but Manockjee Petits are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 1,045, and People of India Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 165 per share.

IN COTTON we have again to report a very slow market, without change in prices. Supplies are on the same limited scale as formerly, the receipts for the half-week, as made up to-day, only showing a total of 15,000 bales. Possibly the figures may reach 35,000 to 40,000 bales for the week, but they will have to compare with 60,000 for the corresponding week of last year. This gives very little promise of any of the existing deficiency being made up, as during the 13 weeks from 20th March to 12th June last season the weekly average was 78,000 bales.

WHEAT is quieter as regards the extent of the demand, but prices are unaltered at Rs. 3-5½ per cwt. for old No. 1 Pessy and Rs. 3-9 for New.

SEEDS are without quotable change. Linseed may still be quoted at Rs. 5-9½ to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt.

IMPORTS exhibit no appreciable change. Piece-goods may be called quiet but steady at previous prices. Metals are dull, and somewhat difficult of sale. Coals remain dull, but the sale is reported of a cargo of Cardiff forward shipment at Rs. 15 per ton alongside.

FREIGHTS show great dulness. Produce is arriving very slowly, and the movements of troops and heavy purchases of transport animals for despatch to the Afghan frontier, it is feared, may further retard arrivals. Current quotations are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	25s.	26s. 3d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Havre	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Antwerp	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Marseilles	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Trieste-Venice	30s. to 31s. 3d.	32s. 6d. to 35s.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	700
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	490
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1.125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	280
Bellary	820	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	220
Colaba Press Co.	500	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	825½
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,185
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 25	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	130
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	262½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	550
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	177½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	535
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	605
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18½	480
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	96
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	360
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 9	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100		22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	300	..	290
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	650
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	160
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	550
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000		230
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,100
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	768	1,000	1,000	..	805
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	405
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	917½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,700
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	650
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,045
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	180
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,330
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	115
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	880
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	450
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6½	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	110
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		625
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000		600
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,250
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1	1,00	Rs. 25	600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	191
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd.
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	610
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	415
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	109 / 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,800
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	775
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	100	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	69
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	116
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	43
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	305
MechanicsBuildingCo	5,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	10
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,450
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125		12 p.ct.	127

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	317½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock.	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-0-0	do.	5

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st March, as compared with the statement of the 14th March :—

LIABILITIES.	March 14. Rs.	March 21. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,76,405	43,79,346
do. do. at Branches	13,95,535	16,99,269
Other Deposits	2,11,80,700	2,28,46,967
Post Bills	15,380	15,690
Cash Credits undrawn	6,96,186	6,59,970
	3,98,64,206	4,21,01,242
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,08,276	48,08,276
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,60,413	23,25,871
Loans, on Security of do.	39,80,186	36,33,711
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,364	1,635
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,39,53,259	1,51,45,225
Stamps	28,602	28,979
Dead Stock Rs. 5,66,781		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,55,000	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,78,880	4,68,799
Cash and Currency Notes	1,43,41,445	1,53,76,965
	3,98,64,206	421,01,242

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Warrior, 483 tons, Captain David Evans, sailed yesterday for False Point.

THE steam Royal Crown, 1,176 tons, Captain George Innes, sailed yesterday for Genoa via Canal with a general cargo.

The brig Keeralarudren, 154 tons, Captain A. Essajee, sailed yesterday for Pinang and Cochin with a general cargo.

THE A. H. L. Agency steam-ship Electra, 1,054 tons, Captain Cattich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (2nd March) with a general cargo.

THE following is the list of passengers for Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, from Liverpool, which arrived on the 22nd inst :—Mr. F. H. Harrison and Mr. M. G. A. Worsop.

THE A. H. L. Agency steam-ship Amphitrite, 1,708 tons, Captain Lazzariet, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste (1st inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. T. Hofmann, Mr. Meger, Mrs. Kiesbiosh, Mr. A. Tahrer, Mr. H. D. Haph and 8 passengers.

THE steam-ship Riversdale, 1,311 tons, Captain B. Whayman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (18th Feb.) with a cargo of 2,005 tons coal; she is consigned to Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship China, 1,396 tons, Captain Fletcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (3d ultimo,) with a general cargo, 575 kegs powder and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Garrett, Mc W Pet and Mc. J Potts.

THE Government hired transport steam-ship Winchester, 1,435 tons, Captain W. E. Bentley, arrived in harbour yesterday at 3-30 p. m. from Suakim (12th inst) calling at Aden (15th). The vessel had a gale from the south in the Red Sea and after leaving Aden experienced squally weather with showers of rain and strong swell from south-east.

THE steam-ship Bedouin, 1,276 tons, Captain W. Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (21st Feb.) with a cargo of 2,000 ton, coal; she is consigned to Killick Nixon and Co.

The Government hired transport steam-ship Glasgow, 1,994 tons, Captain John Bellevood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim which port she left on the afternoon of 12th inst, touching at Aden on the 15th inst.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Persia will sail at 1-30 p.m., to-day for Liverpool with the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Nesbitt and 2 children, Lieut-Col W J Parker, Mrs Parker, and 2 children, Miss Gabba, Miss Luard, Miss Bulman, Miss Thomson, Miss Tullock, Mrs Taylor, Miss Taylor, Mrs Beavan, Mrs Hingston and infant, and lady and 4 children, Mr Livingstone, Mr C H Wood, Mr G St Browne, Mr P Luard, Mr Innes, and Lieut Hay.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Amphitrite (s)	Lazzariet	Trieste, March 1.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, M. 22.
	Electra (s)	Cattich	Hongkong, Mar. 2.
23	China (s)	Fletcher	London, Feb. 3.
	Rive sdale (s)	Whayman	Sunderland, Feb. 18.
	Bedouin (s)	Goldsworthy	Cardiff, Feb. 21.
	Winchester (s)	Bentley	Suakim, March 12.
	Glasgow (s)	Bellevood	Suakim, March 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Keeralarudren (s)	Essajee	Penang and Cochin
	Warrior	Evans	False Point.
	Royal Crown (s)	Innes	Genoa.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—Steamers Perulia, Turner, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Henry Sanford, Pendleton, Alleppey; Iran, Nacoda, Bhownuggur.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamers Empire for Marseilles; Darwin for Trieste and Venice; Rydal Hall for Liverpool and Malta; Gulf of Carpentria for London &c.; Goa for Zanzibar &c.; Bhownuggur for Bhownuggur; Winchester for Dunkirk &c.; Barcelona for Marseilles; China for London; Amphitrite for China; Electra for Trieste &c.

CALCUTTA.

Mar. ARRIVAL.

19 Mirzapore (s)......Harvey.......London, Feb. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 19.—Steamer Dacca. Ship Genl. McClellan.

MADRAS.

Mar. ARRIVAL.

21 Clan Macarthur (s)...... Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—60 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 10 cases sherry and 100 cases whisky Benn Ashley; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 100 cases whisky, S Cowasjee.

Clan Drummond s—2 casks carriage lamps, Essoofally Suleymanjee; 100 barrels rosins, A Bhoyjee.

Werneth Hall s—6 cases colours, Tayabally Moolla Taz-khan.

Simoom s—458 boxes bar soap, A Shaikhaldin; 30 cases toilet soap, N Mahomedally; 25 cases school slate, Abdul Cureem Mahomedally; 117 packages glassware, Cassim Nanjee.

Nubia s—5 cases whisky, Bodger Warburton and Co; 3 hogshead brandy, Messrs Pestonjee and Co.

Persia s—6 casks spirit of wine, Latham and Co.

California s—155 cases whisky rum and ginger wine, Manockjee Bheekajee; 20 cases whisky, Treacher and Co; 6 casks spirit of wine, Latham and Co; 30 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.

Clan Forbes s—20 cases whisky, Bodger Warburton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Albans s—5 cases champagne Cutler Palmer and Co.

Venetia s—161 cases stout pale, ale and brandy, Treacher and Co; 21 cases champagne, pale, ale stout and claret, 2 cases oilmanstore, King King and Co; 11 packages glassware N Canji; 1 case jewellery, Marcks and Co; 104 cases candles V Roychund; 10 cases green aniline dye, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 3 cases biscuits 12 cases ham and 7 cases cheese Sorabji Hormusji.

City of Carthage s—11 bales printing paper S A S Daood; 2 cases stationery N Cumroodin.

Simoom s—22 bales soda water corks, Messrs Crawford and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—25 packages Florida water, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Venetia s—20 cases still hock, Treacher and Co.; 250 boxes candles S. Goolam Hussin; 10 cases aniline dyes, G. Mooljee.

Rosario s—25 cases glassware E P Mahomed; 10 cases colours T. Chandabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Rubattino s—2 cases toys, H Tayeb Aboo.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medusa s—2 cases playing-cards, H Suleyman Habib.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

St Andrews s—15 bales wool Motee Jetha; 40 bales wool A R A Cadir; 4,000 cwts wheat Messrs Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co.

Rydall Hall s—390 cwts boxes Edward Bates and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 275 cwts myrabollams J Purshotum.

California s—2,500 bales cotton, Messrs Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts bones Alex Mackenzee and Co; 902½ cwts myrabollams D Pudumsee; 500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton Killick Nixon & Co; 55 bales wool, V Poonderdass; 975 cwts myrabollams C Nursee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheil; 150 bales wool G Toolsecdass.

City of Carthage s—55 bales cotton J Pursotum.

Clan Drummond s—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 78 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 51 bales wool M Khoopchund; 4 005 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 53 bales wool B Ghewerchand; 56 bales wool T Chimandass; 60 bales cotton, M Sewji.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—4,602 cwts linseed Messrs Wallace Co; 666 cwts myrabollams Aldrige Salmon.

Bokhara s—55 bales cotton A Blascheck Co. 155 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Messrs Wallace and Co; 2 000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co; 172½ cwts cloves and 150 cwts dry ginger David Sassoon and Co; 200 bages myrabollams H Goculdass; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Electra s—870 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell.

FOR HULL.

Draco s—2001 cwt. linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Mascotte s—27 cwts. linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

Dunedin s—2001 cwts. linseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maclean s—200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 6003 cwts. linseed Wallace and Co; 28,002 cwts. linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.; 200 bales cotton Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton Thomas H. Moore and Co.

Monti Rosa s—4,500 cwts. ground nuts Ralli Brothers.

St. George s—300 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co; 2,001 cwts. gingellyseed A. Blascheck and Co.

Europe s—500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Darwin s—250 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Electra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,500 cwts. linsed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bedford s—400 bales cotton F. Sauquet and Co; 700 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell, 990 cwts ground nuts Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Rubattino s—100 bales cotton E. Spinners and Co.; 100 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell Co.,

FOR NAPLES.

Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, E spinners and Co; 3,940 cwts with Wallace and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Lilburn Tower s—5,841 cwts linseed Peel Cassels and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lilburn Tower s—2998¼ cwts ground nuts Peel Cassels and Co; 300 cwts gingelly seed W. Cursonjee; 300 cwts gingelly seed N Hemchund.

Barcelona s—20200 cwts gingelly seed Luisis Freytus & Co.

Inchgarvie s—750 cwts ground nuts Lang Moir Co.

Empire s—3000 cwts ground nuts Lang Moir and Co; 3290 cwts gingelly seed Lang Moir.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Agra s—151 bales cotton R Luckmidass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adova s—62½ sharkfins J Peerbhoy; 10 bales cotton A. B. Mody; 36 cut twist The Narayan and Co.; 4 chests opium S. Sadutras; 28 bales cotton, Y L. Moolchund; 150 cwts onion H Lall; 148½ cwts kesmiss &c. Lunching

Amphitrite s—50 bales cotton R Luckmidas; 100 bales cotton M. Sumsookrai; 94 bales cotton R. Rajaman; 80 bales cotton D Dwarkabhoy; 100 bales cotton M. Santookchund; 200 bales cotton R. Fakeerchund; 390 bales cotton and 145 bales twist D. P. Marker; 50 bales twist Mugonlall; 17 bales twist A. C. Manufacturing; 200 bales cotton G. Fazail; 50 bales cotton K. Bonaji; 250 bales cotton, S. Shewdatray; 25 bales twist C. Bonajee; 25 bales twist S. Shewdabray.

FOR SHANGHAI

Amphitrite s—45 bales twist C. Bajonji.

FOR KOBE.

Amphitrite s - 91 bales twist Alliance Manufacturing Co.

FOR PONDICHERRY.

Agra s—5 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Aplin, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmednugur.

MARCH 21.

Moore, Lieut.Col,Staff Corps, on duty,from Peona.
Hatch, Lieut, North Staf, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 22.

Harwood, Surg, on leave from Deolali.
Teed, Major Dy. Ass. Com. Gen., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Dyer, Lieut, 2nd Madras Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

MARCH 23.

Hattan, Lieut, S. Hy. recalled from leave, to Bareilly
Harwood, Surg Med Staff, recalled from leave, to Rawal Pindi.
Sparkes, Lieut, 1st West Riding Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 24.

Members are reminded that class-firing will cease on the 31st instant. All those who have not yet completed their class-firing are requested to do so as soon as possible.

Vol. H. S. Howara having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 19th inst and posted to E. Company.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF-IN MADRAS.

Adjutant General's Office, Ootacamund, March 19.

Lieut Col J C Auchinleck, R A, who has been posted to this presidency, will do duty with the Hydrabad Subsidiary force.

The following movements in relief of British and Native troops are directed to take place during the trooping season of 1885-86 :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—D-Battery B Brigade from Kirkee (Bombay Presidency) to Bangalore by by route march; E-Battery B Brigade from Bangalore to Secunderabad by route march; and M-Battery B Brigade from Secunderabad to Kirkee (Bombay Presidency) by route march.

R-1st Brigade R A from Bellary to Bangalore by route march; S-1st Bgde R A from Bangalore to Bellary by route march; 6-1st Bgde South Irish Div, R A, from Thayetmyo to England by river, rail and sea; and A Batty from England to Thayetmyo by sea, rail and river.

British Infantry—1st Battn Oxford L I from Bangalore to England by rail to Bombay; and a regiment from England to Bangalore by rail from Bombay.

Madras Cavalry—1st Regt L Cavy from Bangalore to Kamptee by route march; 2nd Regt L Cavy from Bellary to Bangalore by route march; 3rd Regt L Cavy from Secunderabad to Bellary by route march; and 4th Regt L Cavy from Kamptee to Secunderabad by route march.

Madras Infantry—3rd Regt L Infy from Tounghoo to Cannanore by river, (or rail) and sea; 6th Regt Mad Infy from Quilon to Secunderabad by route march ;19th Regt Mad Infy from Cannanore to Bellary by route march; 21st Regt Mad Infy from Trichinopoly to Tounghoo by route march, sea and river (or rail); 22nd Regt Mad Infy from Madras to Cuttack by route march; 24th Regt Mad Infy from Secunderabad to Mangalore by route march; 25th Regt Mad Infy from Bellary to Madras by route march; 31st Regt L Infy from Secunderabad to Quilon by route march; 32nd Regt Mad Infy from Cuttack to Secunderabad by route march; and 33rd Regt Mad Infy from Mangalore to Trichinopoly by route march.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Indian Medl Dept—Surgn Major A Mc'Clorg, M B, to the medical charge of the station hospital, Port Blair, in addition to his present duties.

1st Regt Mad Lt Cay—Lieut Col W W Hooper 4th P W O Lt Cav, to officiate as 2nd sqdn comdr from date of relief from his present appointment as offig 2nd in command.

9th Regt Madr Inf—Surgn R Ross medical charge, Port Blair, to the medical charge of the wing at Moulmein.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings :—28th Regt Mad Infy.—Lieut J Thornhill wing officer, (on probation) 6th Regt Mad Infy, to be attached till further orders and Lieut J Vans-Agnew offig wing officer (on probation) 3rd Regt Lt Infy, to be attached till further orders.

Medical Staff.—Surgn H J R Moberly doing duty station hospital, Madras, to do duty station hospital, Bangalore.

Indian Medl Dept.—Surgn C M Thompson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the military department to do general duty under the orders of the Depy Surgn Genl, H M's Forces, Eastern district.

The undermentioned officer is reported as qualified by the Higher Standard test in Persian :—Major H P Law 2nd Batt Rl Scots Fusiliers.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—Capt C R Hoskyn, Royal Engrs (Bengal); Lt W N Campbell, 2nd Battn R Munster Fusiliers; and Private J Denovan 2nd Batt Rl Munster Fusiliers.

Lieut C E H Connell, Oxford L Infy, Probationer Staff Corps.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards of the following exchanges and posting of Royal Artillery officers :—

An exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Major F M Turner, Q Battery Ist Brigade and Major J R S O Hewitt, No. 4 Batt 1st Brigade, Northern Divn.

Capt F E Cuthbertson, just promoted to that rank, from F Batty A Bgde, has been posted to No. 8 Batty 1st Bgde, London Divn, vice S Watson, seconded on appointment as Adjutant of Auxiliary Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :—Divisional Staff.—Captain W A Yule, 1st Battn R Scots Fusiliers, Assist Qrmr Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave, for 90 days, from the 20th March, 1885, or date of departure.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Medical Staff.—Surgn Major M L White, for six months on medical certificate.

Royal Horse Arty—Capt C C Rich, (E Batty B Bgde), for six months, on medical certificate.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILLESPIE—March 11, at Satara, the wife of N. Gillespie, Post Master, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

JONES—March 17, at Serampore, Francis Weston Jones of "Percy Lodge" aged 78 years and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1885.

WHILE there is no reason to believe that the intention to despatch a field force to the Quetta District—or, as the official designation of the project is, to reinforce the troops in Beluchistan—has been in any way altered, the preparations have been so far suspended that the Oxfordshire Regiment, which was to have left Bangalore yesterday for Bombay, *en route* for Quetta, received orders to defer its departure. It is understood, however, that this is a temporary measure, and that the determination to have at least twenty-five thousand troops, native and European, in Beluchistan, will be carried out as quickly as may be. Although no other regiments have as yet been told off for the purpose, the supension of furlough and the issue of orders to stand in readiness for proceeding on field service suggest that the completion of the arrangements will not be long delayed. In some of the departments, indeed, active preparations are afoot. The Commissariat Department is busy, and a staff of clerks and inspectors for field service is being arranged. The Bombay Arsenal a few days ago sent eleven hundred tents to Kurrachee, these being constructed for European troops, and providing tentage, therefore, for nearly seven thousand men. The department is now making four thousand sets of transport harness for the same destination.

THERE is to-day no further important news in regard to the Afghan frontier question. But the plans for the despatch of a field force to Southern Afghanistan are being matured, with no obvious haste it is true, but with not the less determination to put a strong *corps d'armée* in the country around Quetta before the hot weather comes on in Afghanistan. Nor is the absence of further news in itself free from significance. The report which, as our London correspondent telegraphed, prevailed in London on Saturday, of the resignation of M. de Giers, is not confirmed, and by so much the prospect seems less cloudy than it did yesterday. M. de Giers, we know, has his difficulties. Disposed for peace, as Lord Dufferin has represented him to be, he finds himself in frequent conflict with men who are disposed for war, and a threat of resignation would, in a time of crisis, be the best weapon with which he could fight the military party. It is a resource in statecraft which Prince Bismarck employs when no other means of getting his way are available; it was M. Thiers' favourite and for a time efficient protection against the intractability of the National Assembly. If M. de Giers has threatened resignation we should know the meaning of the threat; if his resignation has been accepted the triumph of the successors of Skobeleff would be striking, and we should know what to prepare for. The absence of further information on the subject leads us to hope that the more serious contingency, at any rate, has been avoided. Whatever may be the state of affairs at St. Petersburg, there is an evident disposition in London to regard the situation as menacing. The idea that prevailed until a week ago, that the Government were holding out firmly against, at any rate, the larger demands of Russia, has been disappointed by Mr. Gladstone's later declarations on the subject. The abandonment by the Foreign Office of its requirement that the Russians should withdraw from their advanced posts on this side of Sarakhs, apparently for no other reason than that they were represented at St. Petersburg to be Russian territory, needs more explanation than the Government have yet given. For the moment it seems as difficult to defend the summons as to defend its withdrawal. If it rested upon an unascertained right it should not have been put forward. If—and this is the less likely hypothesis—the right upon which it purported to be based was valid beyond reasonable dispute, why was it withdrawn? Here is abundant material for inquiry. Unfortunately for those who are exercising their minds with it, the time has scarcely come when such an inquiry can conveniently be made in Parliament. Ministers will shrink from it naturally enough, and with something more than plausible excuse. Whatever light may be thrown upon the matter, we can scarcely expect that Ministers will at this time be more communicative than they can help. The most we can hope for is some further demonstration on their part of the disappointing, but still highly important, fact that, so far as that part of the world is concerned, political geography is still an incomplete science. Mr. Cross's naïve confession the other day that he could not tell whether Sariyazi was in Afghanistan or outside, and that the maps in the India Office did not seem in accordance with other maps, seems to have astonished a good many who heard it. Yet it was characteristic of the present state of knowledge on the subject, and it somewhat discourages absolute propositions in regard to it.

The diplomatic difficulties of the problem are considerable. We are no longer in need of Lord Salisbury's famous large map of Central Asia; we want an exact map, and we shall have to fight for it if we cannot get it by other means. Apparently the disputants are as far as ever from finding a common starting point. Afghanistan, the Russians have said over and over again, is beyond the sphere of their influence. But then the question comes in "What is Afghanistan?" and it seems as impossible to agree upon an answer to that question as to the older puzzle "What is truth?" Some slight contribution to an answer, indeed, is given in the assurance repeatedly tendered from St. Petersburg, that Herat is in Afghanistan, or at any rate not in Turkestan, and is therefore uncoveted. But this is far too narrow ground to supply the basis of a common understanding, nor, apparently, is it to be found in the proposal that the land occupied by the Turcoman tribes between the Khusk River and the Hari Rud shall be deemed to be in Turkestan, and that outside of it the Ameer shall reign without dispute. The Russians have offered to negotiate upon this basis, and the offer has been resolutely rejected. Neither the Government nor the public are impressed with the ethnographic proprieties of M. Lessar's scheme. There are flaws in it which thus far appear to have been deemed fatal. And the obstacles to its acceptance are not only in the scheme itself, but in our own attitude in relation to the territory with which it proposes to deal. Russia's excuse for her failure to send General Zelenoi to the banks of the Murghab is that we have violated the understanding of 1873, by which much of the territory now spoken of as debateable was treated as beyond the limits of the Ameer's sovereignty. Two versions, as is shown in the communication from Sir Douglas Forsyth which we quoted the other day, are given of this understanding; and the excuses of the *Journal de St. Petersburg* are not likely to pass unchallenged. Still it is evident that Sir Peter Lumsden's advice to the Afghans to resist a Russian advance in this debateable territory has imported special difficulty into the task of negotiation. It would be no easy matter, even if we were so disposed, to advise the Ameer to abandon his claim to Penjdeh. We have so distinctly committed ourselves to the contention that the lordship over this part of the debateable territory is beyond debate that it would be extremely difficult now to take up a less absolute attitude upon that point. The two parties to the negotiation, indeed, are in direct conflict upon some of its essential factors. M. de Lessar says that when he was at Penjdeh a year ago there was not a single Afghan there. Lord Granville, on the other hand, is as confident in declaring that both the Salor and the Sarik Turkomans acknowledge the sovereignty of the Ameer, and that both have paid him tribute. It may be possible to discover a point of accommodation between the two contentions. But we candidly confess that we do not see where it lies. The one fact that forbids us saying that the enterprise is hopeless is that both the Russian and the English Government still refuse to come to that conclusion. The undertaking that the two Commissions shall meet, after all, and that meantime the *status quo* shall not be interfered with, staves off despair, but it does little more.

The nation will not willingly abandon the thought that peace may be preserved, in spite of the tenacity with which the Russians cling to pretensions formally declared on our side to be inadmissible. We do not believe that peace is jeopardised by the plain intimation which is given in such incidents as the Rawal Pindi camp, and the preparations for despatching a force to Quetta, that England is determined upon war as an alternative to the abandonment of her interests. Our diplomacy, at one critical stage at any rate, has not been so strong that we can well afford to dispense with such demonstrations of military strength and military readiness as these. Demonstrations of this kind have before now served our purpose in dealing with Russia. Those who cling to the belief that the advance of the Russians upon Constantinople was checked by the presence of the British fleet in Turkish waters will not undervalue the efficacy of a somewhat imposing display of British military strength in the Punjab and in Beloochistan. The demonstration will be useful in that sense; it may be much more useful as a preparation against emergencies which some hold to be probable, while no one deems them to be imposible. But the last words of diplomacy have not yet been spoken. We must assume, unless there has been unpardonable remissness in the highest quarters at home, that the Commission will not meet, as would have been the case had they come together some months ago, with the preliminary basis of agreement to work upon in the *locus in quo*. Until they have met and separated without agreeing upon a definite and workable boundary line, we must count upon the possibility of a peaceful outcome of the difficulty. But it cannot candidly be pretended that the way of peace is clearly marked out.

SIR GERALD GRAHAM has adopted a plan of operations in the Soudan which merits attention. He is apparently feeling his way into the Hadendowah country, rather than advancing, and his method is to mark each stage to the front by there planting a zareeba and leaving a garrison to hold it. The first zareeba planted was that of Hasheen, the outcome of the fighting on Friday. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the beaten rebels retreated in the direction of Tamai, a place to the south-west of Suakim, and lying somewhat to the left of the main line of advance to Berber. General Graham, though he inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, did not follow up his advantage, but returned to camp at once. On Sunday precisely the same strategy appears to have been adopted. A mixed force under General McNeil set out for Tamai, the place towards which the enemy had retreated on Friday, advancing in two squares—a formation which, in spite of Sir Edward Hamley's accomplished criticism, is believed by those who are conversant with the scrubby nature of the ground, to be the safest order of advance in that country—their object being to construct a zareeba, and to leave there a garrison of the Berkshire Regiment. It is not easy to reconcile the accounts given in the two telegrams which we publish to-day, except on the incompletely warranted assumption that there were two attacks, one an attempt to intercept the force on its way to the ground chosen for the zareeba, the other upon the zareeba itself when formed. However this may be, the operation was successfully completed, and the rebels, who were exposed to a cannonade from the ships in Suakim harbour and from the six guns which had been left with the East Surrey men in the Hasheen zareeba, lost more than a thousand men. After this Sir John MacNeil returned to camp. The result is a second defeat of Osman Digma, and the advance of our outposts to about six miles from Suakim. To accomplish this there has been an expenditure of fifty-six killed and a hundred and seventy wounded, in addition to twenty-two killed and forty-four wounded in the fighting at Hasheen two days before. Once more the question arises whether fine fighting such as there has undoubtedly been at Hasheen and in the country beyond, leads to its legitimate results when it is repeatedly followed by a return to camp. We have got two zareebas, it is true, and the good work done by the East Surrey men and their guns in the Hasheen enclosure shows that these structures when well held are of substantial use. But there is no evidence as yet of any real impression having been made upon the rebels. Sunday's attack seemed to show that Friday's defeat had carried no lessons with it, and we are half inclined to ask whether Osman Digma's lieutenants have not been more impressed by the return of the British to camp than by the heavy punishment that has been given them. The Arabs in that part of the Soudan have seen too much of the "returns to camp" strategy to be as susceptible as they might be to the ordinary influences of defeat, and though it is gratifying to have to record warfare in which British and Indian troops fought side by side with such conspicuous gallantry, people will begin to hope either that there will soon be less fighting in that locality, or that there may be more to show for it. When we pay with nearly three hundred casualties for an advance of six miles we pay rather dearly.

MR. ILBERT'S Indian Railway Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council last session, was avowedly put forward as a tentative measure—as a basis upon which the suggestions of the companies themselves and of the representatives of the commercial community could be set out. The Legal Member of Council has found candid critics in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who have submitted the Bill to the consideration of a special committee whose report has been laid before the Government of India. Generally speaking, the Chamber consider that there is no need for the measure at all at this time, inasmuch as the existing law seems to work well, but in any case the Chamber consider that it would be wrong in policy to burden the statute book with numerous clauses which are either already accepted without question, or which should be a matter of special contract between the Government and the companies. The question, indeed, is whether, assuming that the law is in need of reform, the present is the best time for meeting any measure dealing on a large scale with railway legislation in India. In the course of the next few years there will be an addition of between six and seven thousand miles to our railway system—lines constructed under diverse financial conditions, and adapted for meeting the diverse requirements of widely differing districts. It is not often that Chambers of Commerce are the upholders of freedom of contract as between Government and railway companies. At home the inclination of the commercial community is towards binding hand and foot the not too responsible railway companies, and the independent standpoint which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have taken upon the matter invests this representation to the Government of India with undoubted weight. Mr. Ilbert will forgive the candour with which he is told that his Bill is not wanted at all, in consideration of the minute and careful way in which the Chamber has examined the details of his project, and the abundant crop of suggestions for the improvement of the Bill which they have laid before him.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 21.

A DAY before this letter reaches you the Hon. Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, and Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk Bahadoor and staff, will have arrived in Bombay. They left this morning, the station platform being crowded with their friends who had come to see them off. Mrs. Claude Clerk, Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. George Palmer, Mrs. Percy Gough, Miss Ellis, and one or two other ladies had come to say good-bye to Lady Bayley. The Resident and his staff, the Prime Minister and several nobles, with heads of departments, crowded the platform, and made locomotion there somewhat difficult. As the train slowly steamed out of the station, the battery on the Red Hills fired a salute, announcing the departure from Hyderabad of the Member of Council. The company of troops drawn up at one end of the station presented arms, and the band struck up "God Save the Queen." And here I may observe that "God Save the Queen" seems to be a very popular and favourite tune in Hyderabad, and is played on all occasions. I have a very bad ear for music, and do not know one tune from another, but I have heard the National Anthem played so often that now I can tell it at once.

Sir Steuart Bayley, who was a great friend of the late Minister, seems to have been very much pleased with the administrative progress made by the son of his old friend, and is said to have expressed his satisfaction with what has been done. The Minister is just now devoting his attention to judicial reforms, and from all that I hear, much room for improvement exists in that department. In the western division several subordinate and three district judges have been appointed as an experimental measure, and gradually they will be introduced into the other divisions as well. This may, perhaps, not prove an unmixed blessing, as the spread of litigation may probably benefit vakeels and pleaders more than it may suitors, but nevertheless I wish the experiment every success.

Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk will very probably reach Rawal Pindi on the 28th, and return to Hyderabad about the 15th of next month, when His Highness and H. E. Nawab Salar Jung leave for Ootacamund, where they spend the hot weather.

Mr. Cunningham, the first Assistant Resident, leaves almost immediately to take up his new appointment as Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office. He is an able, conscientious, and hard-working officer, and his departure from Hyderabad will be regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances. There is some satisfaction in knowing that he will be succeeded by Mr. FitzGerald, who was for some time officiating first Assistant Resident in Hyderabad and who during his short term of office won golden opinions from all who knew him.

The appointment of Mr. George Palmer as Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. has been received with satisfaction by all classes. As Superintending Engineer, he did excellent work, especially in connection with the famine of 1876-77, and he will bring to his new office a wide experience and intimate knowledge of almost all the districts in His Highness' dominions.

Mr. Hammersley Heenan has been appointed Inspecting Engineer of the Central and Northern Divisions, and he has left Hyderabad to take up his head-quarters at Lingampalli, about sixteen miles from here. He and Mrs. Heenan will be missed in society here, to which they had endeared themselves by their invariable kindness and generous hospitality.

We are also about to lose Dr. Beaumont, the Residency Surgeon, who goes home on eight months' leave. Who his successor will be is not known yet, at least I have not heard anything about it.

The Hon. Mr. Evans has arrived here to represent Sultan Nawaz Jung, and Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, of your city, who has been retained by Government, is expected here this evening.

Of late the weather has been somewhat cloudy, and we have had a shower or two, which has partly served to cool the atmosphere.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE PINDI DURBAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Rawal Pindi Durbar will, I should think, be incomplete without the presence of Sir Lepel Griffin. Has he not yet been invited? If not, who is responsible for the omission? The Foreign Office or the Political Department?

D.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Pleaders' Examination, which takes place every year in Bombay under the authority of the High Court, is ordinarily a most searching test. But some of the question papers set at this year's examination have been more than usually difficult. The paper on the Law of Contracts, for instance, is so, and so is the paper on Criminal Law. In the former there is not a single question from the books prescribed for the examination, and most of the questions are such as could not be answered by the study of those books alone. The paper on Criminal Law is a lengthy one, each question requiring a long answer either in discussing or in citing numerous provisions of the law. And then there are questions which nobody expects to be asked in a paper on Criminal Law. It is unfair to surprise and disappoint candidates in this way. Had the percentage of marks to be obtained by candidates been reasonably high, there would not have been so much reason to complain. But when so much as 70 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the full marks are to be secured, how hard it is that questions should be put which even experienced lawyers admit are exceedingly difficult!

JUSTIC

THE BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that there has been very much useless verbiage on the subject of the present condition of the mill industries, while much might have been done had the management grappled with their difficulties in a serious manner. In my experience there have been but few examples of the efficacy of association resolutions, indeed it most frequently happens that they are observed so long as they suit the purposes of the subscribers. And it is difficult to imagine a greater impediment to the healthy development of any industry than that it should be hampered by restrictions that are quasi-protective. You have very sensibly pointed out in your columns the broad principles upon which all trading is based, and though it be postponed, the stubborn fact will have to be faced, that "the fittest will survive," and if a vigorous effort is not made to put them upon a competitive footing, the mismanaged concerns must succumb. It is most amusing to notice the childish simplicity with which it is suggested that prosperous companies should make some sacrifice to help their less fortunate neighbours to tide over exceptional times for which they themselves are in great measure responsible, and it is equally absurd to suppose that they will be listened to. I maintain that the best policy is for every company to look after itself, and, where absolutely compelled, to limit the output according to the necessity of the moment. If, in some instances, the arrangements with the agents are operating against them, no associated movement can help them out of the difficulty; and if the managers are not equal to the extrication of their companies from an exceptional and somewhat difficult position, their business capacities must be of a very low order, or they must be so involved that the best solution of the difficulty in the interests of the shareholders and of the whole community must be the ultimate one, viz., liquidation. I maintain that it is worse than useless to discuss what has been achieved, to waste time in collecting statistics, which after all can be designed or twisted to mean anything. The great fact is that the local industry is in some instances paralysed, and that if the directors of suffering companies will only look for it, there is a substantial reason for its condition, and a practicable remedy at hand. I am quite sure that if the managers of prosperous mills identify themselves with any associated movement beyond what they have already done—which appears to me to be warranted solely as a humane movement—they will be aiding a scheme which will affect their own prosperity and depreciate the market value of their business as a property.

W. A. G.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH AT A CRICKET MATCH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF CUTCH was present on Sunday afternoon at a cricket match played between the Elphinstone and Hindoo Cricket Clubs. The Rao appeared to be much interested in the game, which was rather exciting at the time. There was a large concourse of spectators who had formed themselves into an extensive circle on the Esplanade; and the interest with which they followed the game would have been much heightened, if the Hon. the Thakore Saheb of Limri, who is a good cricketer among princes, had been enabled to play on the side of the Hindoos, as he had intended. This was the third of a series of matches arranged between the Parsee and the Hindu Clubs, both of which had on the present occasion put forth their best teams, only B. B. Baria and Banajee absenting on the side of the Elphinstonians. As an evidence of the progress which the Hindoos are making in cricket, it may be stated that if the Elphinstonians defeated their antagonists in the first match by 39 runs, the Hindoos won in the second by 18 runs—both on the result of the first innings. On Sunday the game was twelve a side. The Hindoos went in first at 9 a. m., to the bowling of Patel (fast underhand) and Mistri (overhand). The bowling of the Elphinstonians did not appear to fulfil expectations, their first bowler, Patel, being out of practice. But the Elphinstonians made up for this by fielding very creditably, and succeeded in disposing of 5 wickets, all caught out, for 37. Shewjee and Mamoo then made a very good stand, hitting Patel for five each, and making the game, which was hitherto rather dull and slow, a little more lively. They raised the score to 61, out of which Shewjee put together 26 and Mamoo 15. Luxmundas and Merchant played as if they would make a determined stand, but were separated by Bhedwar bowling the former out for 5. Nine for 87. The last wicket fell at 11-30 for 102, Merchant making a useful contribution of 16.

The Elphinstonians went in to bat at 2-30 in the afternoon, Cooper and Doctor going in to the bowling of D. V. Mehta and Dalal. Cooper hit the second ball of the first over for 5, when shortly after he was given out leg before-wicket. S. Sethna took his place, but had to retire soon, he as well as Doctor putting a single each to their credit. Three for 16. Then Patel and Daruvala played up, the latter contributing 20 in good style. Four for 37. Daruvala's place was taken by E. D. Shroff, who opened his account with his rivals creditably enough, hitting Mehta for 5 and Rao for 4 in their first overs. But before he was long in he was given out leg-before-wicket. The two decisions regarding leg-before-wicket may be very fair, and must undoubtedly be taken to be perfectly honest decisions on the part of the umpires; but the fact may be stated for what it is worth that they did not meet with universal approbation. Vasaigara then joined Patel, and the two showed very good cricket between them. The Elphinstonians wanted 20 runs to win when time was called; and with these men not out, and three more wickets to spare, they had many chances of winning the game. But the play had to be stopped at 5-15, as His Highness was invited by the Hindoos to witness an amateur performance and deliver prizes. The following are the scores :—

HINDOO CRICKET CLUB.

Anandbhoy, c, b D H Patell	5
K J Mantri, c, b S P Mistry	8
S D Motiwala, c, b S. P. Mistry	23
B G Bhendi, run out, b D H Patell	2
D V Mehta, c, b S P Mistry	1
Saheb Singjee, c, b S P Mistry	4
M J Joshi, c, b S P Mistry	15
L M Dalal, b S N Bhedwar	5
M S Merchant, c, b R D Cooper	16
N M Vejaykor, b S N Bhedwar	8
B K Rao, not out	8
A N Adarkar, run out, b R D Cooper	4
Extras	3
Total	102

ELPHINSTONE C. CLUB.

R D Cooper, Dalal l b w, b L M	7
S B Doctor, b L M Dalal	1
D H Daruwala, b B K Rao	20
S C Sethna, b L M Dalal	1
B H Patell, not out	17
E D Shroff, l b w, b D V Mehta	11
S P Mistry, c, b D V Mehta	0
S N Bhedwar, b B K Rao	7
F B Vasaigara, not out	11
K B Bhedwar, N B Shroff, B H Dantra	To bat.
Extras	8
Total	83

After the play was over, His Highness was driven across the Esplanade to a *marquee* specially erected for his reception at some distance from the Gaiety Theatre. Some members of the Hindoo Club performed here some of the principal scenes from "The Merchant of Venice," the youth playing Shylock acquitting himself creditably. The secretary then read a satisfactory report, tracing the history and progress of the club, and soliciting the patronage of Rajah, and others to enable the institution to extend its sphere of usefulness.

His Highness then distributed the prizes, in the shape of bats, &c., to those of the Hindoos who had excelled in cricket, a special prize being awarded to the student who played Shylock, for his "histrionic abilities."

H. H. the Rao then addressed the assembly as follows :—Gentlemen, the duty that devolves on me to-day is one which I have consented to discharge at the request of the committee of the Hindu Cricket Club, who have afforded us an opportunity of meeting here this evening. Those who have instituted this club, with the object of providing amusement for themselves and others during leisure hours, and getting bodily exercise, deserve great credit. I should think the institution of clubs is in itself a great good; they not only fulfil the particular object for the promotion of which they are instituted, but prove to be a most efficacious means of promoting unity and good feeling among their members. I therefore hope that the example set by the members of this club will be followed by many others of our countrymen. It is acknowledged on all hands that in order to enable us to strengthen our minds and to develope their capabilities it is necessary to exercise and invigorate the body, which, if healthy, will not only facilitate the fulfilment of our demands on mental energy and activity, but render us all the more capable to do full justice to them. Body and mind should go hand in hand. We cannot afford to neglect either without disturbing the grand principle of equilibrium, which obtains throughout the universe and regulates the operations of the material as well as the moral world. The report which has just been read, giving an account of the doings of your club, has gratified me, showing, as it does, satisfactory results and steady progress. I have now to conclude these brief remarks with a compliment to the members of the club for their dramatic entertainment, which has proved so interesting, as also for their cricket match, and to wish every prosperity to the institution.

The Hon. K. T. Telang, who is the president of the club, then moved a vote of thanks to His Highness for having graced the occasion with his presence. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Ganesham Nilkant was carried by acclamation. Flowers were presented to the Rao, Col. Goodfellow, Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai, Rana Jalamsinghjee, and others. His Highness left amidst the cheers of a large crowd that had gathered outside the mandap.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is Mr. Ormiston's progress report for February :—

The subsidiary dam across Musjid Basin was closed on the 18th, and the Nicol Basin subsidiary dam on the 21st. An 8" centrifugal pump was fixed temporarily in Musjid Basin, and the Basin nearly cleared of water, except leakage—which is not heavy—by the end of the month. Preparations were in progress for erecting a similar pump in Nicol Basin. Sheds for the Mortar Mills, Offices, &c., were in progress, but no machinery had been put up. A gullet for the purpose of enabling the Contractors to put in a line to remove the material from the interior of the Dock to Mody Bay was commenced, and is still in progress. On the 10th the Contractors commenced removing earth by carts and depositing the same at Mody Bundar to complete the new Wharf there, and by the end of the month about 3,363 brass had been deposited. On the 13th sand, chunam, and stone began to arrive, and by the end of the month 25,000 cubic feet of chunam and 4,000 cubic feet of undressed stone for the face work of the walls was on the ground. The Contractors have ordered a bucket dredger to clear the site of toe of the main dam. During the month 12,163 brass of excavation was removed and deposited in subsidiary dams or at Mody Bundar. The total excavation since the beginning of the works amounted to 14,884 brass. The demolition of the Nicol Basin wall was in progress, and 526 brass of masonry had been broken up. The average number of men and women working daily was 3,845, and the greatest number in any one day (the 18th) was 8,739.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN FORMOSA AND TONGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 22.

News from Hongkong states that a fresh China loan of a million and a half sterling is being arranged by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The loan is secured by sea customs.

The war expenses compel further taxation. A duty is to be placed on tea and opium. The tea duty will crush Foochow.

It is reported that the peace party is in the ascendant at Pekin. The Empress and Li-Hung-Chang are favourable to the re-opening of negotiations on satisfactory terms without an indemnity. Prince Kung is opposed to negotiations.

The French have announced a blockade of the Pakhoi coast, in order to prevent the landing of Chinese troops by steamers from the northern ports.

It is stated that the French land reinforcements at Pakhoi, south of Kwangtung, and have made an attack on the Chinese army from the rear.

Recent accounts of the campaign in Tongking describe the country as being most difficult. It is easily defended. The climate is deadly to the French. The Chinese losses are as heavy by invaliding as by fighting. The Chinese have become expert in raising entrenchments, and are valuable troops since the capture of Langson. The French have raised the siege of Tuyenguen after obstinate resistance. The enemy disputed every foot of the ground in dangerous defiles.

Massacres of Catholic priests and converts in Yunnan continue, and the English missionaries are threatened.

The French authorities insist upon seizing rice cargoes. They have taken no heed of the British protest.

The fighting in Formosa continues. The French attacked the Chinese positions extending east of Kelung. The engagement continued for four days. A large French force was engaged, and the fighting ended by the defeat of the enemy at all points, with severe losses on both sides. Some cannon and ammunition have been captured. The Chinese retired to their positions on the Tamsui road. The French vessels outside Tamsui throw shells into the works to prevent their finishing the fortifications.

The French landed troops at Kimpagli, 18 miles west of Kelung, intending to march to Tamsui by that route. The Chinese threw up entrenchments. The French shelled the forts, but abandoned the attack on the third day. Only one vessel was engaged at close quarters. Shells passed over the forts into the town. The forts replied vigorously, and soon obtained the correct range. It is reported that they struck the French vessel twice. Admiral Courbet attempted to destroy the Chinese ships inside the bar with torpedoes, but without success.

Three days after the French left, the Chinese Admiral steamed out, intending to escape to Shanghai; but seeing a French gun-boat outside, he returned in great haste.

THE VISIT OF THE AMEER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, MARCH 23.

The Ameer is expected to arrive here on the 30th instant.

LATER.

Official intelligence from the frontier respecting the Ameer's movements has caused important alterations in the entire programme of the Rawal Pindi camp. The Ameer arrived at Jellalabad yesterday, and intends to make four marches thence to Darkur, then four marches to Peshawar. This renders his arrival impossible before the end of the month. The Viceroy has been informed to enable him to calculate accordingly. Lord Dufferin will reach Pindi a day after the Ameer.

Troops are already camped here in great numbers. Special trains brought the Seaforth Highlanders and the 4th Ghoorkas to-day. There is an immense amount of traffic on the railway, caused by the running of special trains conveying Native Chiefs, troops, Commissariat stores, and munitions of war. The work is proceeding satisfactorily, though there is a slight congestion at Jhelum, which necessitated some troops, chiefly a number of artillerymen, with guns, and the 19th Bengal Cavalry marching the intermediate distance. Several flag stations on the line have been entirely closed for traffic during the camp. Forty-eight hours' notice is required at Lahore from passengers coming in this direction.

The Ameer's camp was originally located near the fort, where it was intended to put the whole party under canvas. The Afghan ruler will now occupy the Commissioner's bungalow inside Peshawar, his followers being placed in the large compound, and his troops will encamp in the vicinity. The Ameer altogether brings with him nearly sixteen hundred men.

This morning all the Afghan refugees were despatched, with their families and servants, to Lahore by special train. The party included Sirdar Jalehidin Khan, Akbar Khan's son, and Daud Shah, Yakoob Khan's Commander-in-Chief. They gave no trouble, and their removal was practically voluntary, having been suggested by the head refugees.

There promises to be a great gathering of Punjab Chiefs here. The first to arrive was the Maharaja of Faridkot, who came on Saturday. The Chiefs of Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, and Bhawalpur come to-day. The Maharaja of Pattiala reaches Pindi to-morrow. Each Chief brings an armed following who considerably swell the camp assembly. A formal reception will be accorded them on their arrival by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. Salutes will be fired, and escorts furnished.

The camps of the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor are already complete. The Ameer's residence is being rapidly prepared for occupation.

Twelve regiments have already been railed to Pindi; there are only one or two to follow.

The weather is fine, but it is terribly hot. The roads are very dusty, although the towns between Delhi and Lahore have been almost denuded of bheesties.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 23.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin left Calcutta for Rawal Pindi this evening at eight by special train. They were accompanied by Mr. H. Durand, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary; Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary; the Hon. Harbord and J. Balfour, aides-de-camp; Surgeon Findlay; and Mr. J. McFerren. The Liverpool Regiment supplied a guard of honour at Government House. The road to the station was occupied by European and native constabulary. The Viceregal carriage was escorted by a detachment of the 7th Bengal Lancers. An influential gathering of European and native gentlemen was present at the Howrah terminus to see the Viceroy off.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 23.

Yesterday morning Sir Vere Levinge, Bart., died, aged sixty-five years. He succeeded to the baronetcy last year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH ADVANCE TOWARDS TAMAI.

FURTHER SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, MARCH 22, EVENING.

Latest news received here from Suakim states that some Indian Infantry and a British force, under the command of General Sir John McNeil, started from there at 7 o'clock this morning in two squares on the road to Tamai, for the purpose of constructing zareebas, where it was intended to leave the Berkshire Regiment to garrison them, while the rest of the force would return to camp. The rebels tried to intercept our men, but were prevented from doing so by a cannonade from the Hasheen zareeba and from the ships in the harbour. A heavy loss was inflicted on the enemy.

SUAKIM, MARCH 22, MIDNIGHT.

Our troops advanced this morning, and succeeded in forming a zareeba six miles on the road to Tamai. The zareeba was afterwards attacked by four thousand rebels, who, after twenty minutes' sharp fighting, were repulsed with a loss of over one thousand men. Our loss was five officers and fifty-one men killed, including twenty-five men of the Indian Contingent, and one hundred and seventy wounded, of whom seventy were Indians.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Bombay mails of the 6th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 21st inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 21.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 23.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Avoca arrived to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 22.

The Cie. Nationale's s. s. Colombo, from Bombay, left here for Marseilles to-day, at 7-45 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 11-16d.
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	75¼
4 "	"	77¾
3 "	Consols for account	98¼
3½ "	Sterling Loan	98¼
4½ "	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		49 3-16

Arrival.—Knight of St. Patrick.

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m.
Sale of Fancy Articles, Sassoon Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Evening party, Mazagon Castle, 9-30
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

Mar. 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at the Byculla Club.
" 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
" 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
" 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock this morning with the overland mails of the 6th March.

THE latest account of the condition of the Rev. E. Bowen, Chaplain of Deesa and Abu, is that though still in a serious condition his strength is maintained, and he has not lost ground. A good deal of sympathy is felt for Mr. Bowen in Bombay, where he officiated for some months a few years ago.

RAJESHREE VITHALBHOY SAMALDAS, the Dewan of Bhownuggur, arrived yesterday by the mail-train, and has put up at Mr. Damodar Thakersey's bungalow, Breach Candy. The Dewan comes as a deputation to H. E. the Governor on behalf of the Maharaja of Bhownuggur, who is prevented from coming on account of illness in his family.

RAO BAHADOOR HARIDAS VEHARIDAS, the Dewan Saheb of Junaghur, arrived yesterday to bid good-bye to H. E. the Governor. Mr. Veharidas has put up at the bungalow belonging to Mr. Mansookhram Sooryaram, China Baug, Girgaum.

VAZEER BOWDINBHOY, uncle of H. H. the Nawab of Junaghur, and the principal noble of that State, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 26th as a deputation from the Junaghur State.

THE HON. SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, K.C.M.G., arrived yesterday from Calcutta. During his stay in Bombay Sir Auckland will be the guest of Mr. Justice Scott.

THE Straits Insurance Company of Singapore has declared a bonus of 25 per cent. for the last year, in addition to the 15 per cent. originally allowed, making the total bonus 40 per cent. for the year. The bonus warrants will be made payable in Bombay at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, the agents of the company.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Dhamra on the 21st February, says:—"The marine survey of British Burmah by the I. G. S. Investigator has been completed, and that of the roadstead between Dhamra and Balasore has now been undertaken. This work is expected to be over about the 5th of March, when the vessel will proceed to Calcutta to receive provisions, coal, &c., before starting with the survey of the sea-face of the Sunderbunds. It is doubtful whether this work can be performed during this season, as the sea has already become rough and the boats can do very little work."

THE health of the Maharajah of Burdwan is in a very critical condition, and is causing much anxiety to his medical attendants.

MR. E. C. BUCK, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has left Calcutta for Delhi, where he will meet Mr. Purdon Clarke, the South Kensington Commissioner for the London Exhibition.

CAPTAIN A. L. PENNINGTON, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Dalhousie.

AT the last meeting of the Calcutta branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Hon. J. Gibbs exhibited a 100 gold-mohur piece of the Emperor Aurungzebe, sent for that purpose by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia. The coin was formerly in the possession of a banker at Benares, who presented it to the Maharajah.

THE future historian of the Bengal Tenancy Bill will discover a curious conflict of authority in high quarters as to the origin and parentage of that measure. Only a short time ago the Marquis of Ripon informed a deputation in London that the Bill was the Bill of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and surely Lord Ripon's testimony on this point ought to be conclusive. But the Earl of Kimberley, as Secretary of State for India, in proposing Lord Ripon's health at the dinner of the National Club in London, said that "the great measure known as the Tenancy Bill now under consideration in Calcutta, which would benefit sixty millions of people, was due entirely to the initiative of Lord Ripon."

THE rumour that the railway accident at Gujarkhan was the work of some dismissed platelayer coolies seems to be without foundation, and has been generally discredited by the railway authorities. It rests upon the statement of a native platelayer, who says he was told by his native mate that a certain cooly, who had been discharged, had said he would be even with the Railway Company. Mr. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner of Rawal Pindi, proceeded to the spot by the earliest possible train, accompanied by Major Tucker, D. I. G. Police, and Mr. Lemarchand, District Superintendent of Police. On their return, these officers made no secret of the opinion they had formed, which was inconsistent with any theory of malice.

IT appears that the Secretary of State has accepted Dr. A. Duncan's apology for having published certain papers commenting upon Surgeon-General Cuningham's cholera theory. The apology was proffered, in the first instance, to Dr. Cuningham, who declined to accept it, and who reported the affair to the Secretary of State with a request that the apologist might be dismissed from the service. The *Englishman* does not think that Dr. Cuningham comes out of this matter very creditably. "The writings of which he complained," it says, "may have been inconsiderate, but they certainly were not criminal; and the writer might have been forgiven on the score of youth and inexperience. Moreover, he was a most promising officer, and had been the first student of his year at King's College, and a gold medallist of the University of London. He had just been gazetted to the medical charge of the 13th Bengal Lancers, but he was instantly deprived of the appointment. Subsequently he was removed from his officiating post with the 15th Bengal Cavalry, and was sent from Pindi to Jhilam to do unemployed duty. At Jhilam a native subordinate was in civil charge, and the Deputy Surgeon-General therefore put Dr. Duncan in his place. But orders were sent from Calcutta that Dr. Duncan was to make over charge to the native doctor again. At the beginning of the present month Dr. Duncan was still on unemployed pay at Jhilam, having been made to suffer in purse to the extent of Rs. 3,300, to say nothing of the injury done to his prospects. But then he has the consolation of knowing that at last the terrible offence of which he was guilty has been pardoned."

THE usual annual loan for public works, says a Calcutta paper, will certainly be raised in England this year, not in India, although Sir Auckland Colvin is minutely careful, in accordance with time-honoured form, not to pledge himself to any particular course, and reserves the right to Government to raise it in England or in India, or partly in both countries. The balance in the Indian treasuries at the opening of the present year was £13,199,926. On the 1st of next month it will have fallen to £11,920,000. It is estimated that, if the Secretary of State draws for the full sum, which he expects he will require, £16,804,900, it will be necessary to raise a loan of 3½ millions to replenish the treasuries. This money will be raised in England, for the Government knows that it could not hope to obtain it in India on anything like acceptable terms. The actual amount which will be borrowed will not be so much. Sir Auckland Colvin proposes to set off against this sum £68,000 now available for reduction of debt under the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, so that the actual amount to be borrowed will be 282 lakhs, or its sterling equivalent of £2,225,000.

WE learn from the *Overland China Mail* that the steamship Canton, which was sunk by colliding with another vessel in the Saigon River, and afterwards raised, has been purchased by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.

MR. D. WHITE, Secretary of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, has arrived in Calcutta, for the purpose of explaining to the Viceroy the grievances of which the Eurasians in Madras complain. This step has been taken in consequence of a memorial from the Association which was recently forwarded to the Viceroy. The principal complaint is that the policy of the Act of Parliament, 33 Victoria, cap. III., has not been carried out, and that the spirit of various despatches of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of filling the higher gazetted appointments of the Uncovenanted Service have not been adhered to. "These are serious matters," say the memorialists, "and have led to disappointment amongst the best class of Eurasians and Anglo-Indians or domiciled Europeans, for there is no reward for honest and distinguished service, and there are no careers within the reach of those who at great sacrifice have been fitted to receive the honours of the local University." All that is asked for, add the memorialists, is the principle of fair trade—"in other words, emancipation from sentimental objections based upon want of acquaintance with its constitution; objections which most unfortunately assume a practical shape when patronage has to be dispensed." The Viceroy, in his reply at the time, said that the matters alluded to would receive his careful attention, and that with the request for nothing more than fair trade His Excellency fully sympathised.

A MAP has been issued from the office of the Surveyor-General of India, showing the relative positions of the troops at Pindi. Taking the town as a centre, the Punjab Chiefs are located to the north, on both sides of the Saidapore-road and between that and the Murree-road. The cavalry are to the east of the city, with their right on the Koori-road, and their left on the road from the jail to Kanna. The Infantry Divisions are close to the Leh River, on both sides of the same road. The Ameer and his followers are located to the west and south-west of the Park, the railway passing in front of the camp. The camp of Sir Donald Stewart is on the maidan near the church, whilst the camps of Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir C. Aitchison, and the Viceroy's escort are pitched to the south of the Grand Trunk-road, where it leaves the station. North of the road, and between it and the railway, is the large camp of the Viceroy. Every advantage has been taken of the ground available; and, though the distances are somewhat formidable, they are not greater than might reasonably have been expected.

IT is stated that the Turkish authorities at Jeddah are showing a marked hostility to the British authorities at Suakim, and refuse to grant supplies or labour.

COLONEL EYRE, who was killed at Kerbekan, rose from the ranks, in which he served over three years before he got his commission; but, though born in England, he was of old Eyrecourt (Galway) stock, known on the British side of the Channel to thousands, from Lever's rattling song:—

> The King of Oude is mighty proud,
> And so were all the Cæsars (Caysors),
> But old Giles Eyre would make them stare
> If they hunted with the "Blazers."

A CONVERSATION which Napoleon had with Dr. O'Meara, his English medical attendant at St. Helena, is not without interest at the present juncture. The great Emperor said:—

"In the course of a few years Russia will have Constantinople, part of Turkey, and all Greece. This I hold to be as certain as if it had already taken place. Almost all the cajoling and flattery, which Alexander practised towards me, was to gain my consent to effect this object. I would not consent, foreseeing that the equilibrium of Europe would be destroyed. In the natural course of things, in a few years Turkey must fall to Russia. The Powers it would injure, and who could oppose it, are England, France, Prussia, and Austria. Now, as to Austria, it would be very easy for Russia to engage her assistance, by giving her Servia and other provinces bordering on the Austrian dominions, reaching near to Constantinople. Once mistress of Constantinople, Russia gets all the commerce of the Mediterranean, becomes a great naval Power, and God knows what may happen. Above all other Powers, Russia is the most to be feared, *especially by you the English*. All this I foresaw, and wanted to establish a barrier against those barbarians, by re-establishing the kingdom of Poland and putting Poniatowski at the head of it as king; but your imbeciles of Ministers would not consent. A hundred years hence I shall be praised; and Europe, especially England, will lament I did not succeed. When they see the finest countries in Europe overrun and a prey to those northern barbarians they will say, 'Napoleon was right.'"

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

THE London Comedy Company gave its opening performance last night at the Gaiety Theatre. "The Private Secretary" was played to a very full house, and went exceedingly well. Though there is danger of the fun of the piece being a little too heavily accentuated, the play is one of the most amusing we have yet had at the Gaiety. Mr. Frederic Bond and Mr. F. M. Page kept the audience in constant laughter the whole evening, and altogether the company created a decidedly favourable impression on their first appearance.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—Amphitrite (s), from Trieste; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; and Electra (s), Hongkong. Yesterday: China (s), from London; Riversdale (s), Sunderland; Bedouin (s), Cardiff; Winchester (s), Suakim; and Glasgow (s), from Suakim.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Keeratarudren (s), Penang and Cochin; Warrior, False Point; and Royal Crown (s), for Genoa.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder to-day at 6 p.m.:—

March	Remembrance	M. Curry.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert.
Valse	Brune ou Blonde	Waldteufel.
Operatic Selection	Patience	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Epigramme	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POLO.—There will be no game this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Draco and Rydal Hall entered, and the s. s. Waverley and Clan Macgregor left, on Sunday; the s. s. China entered, and the s. s. Persia left, yesterday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Dhondoo Kondajee, aged 35 years. The verdict was that death had been caused by apoplexy.

TRESPASSING ON THE RAILWAY.—Rama Luximon was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's premises near the French railway overbridge, and also of escaping from police custody. He was fined Rs. 20.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Krishnarao Ramchunder, living at Agiary-lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on the night of the 21st inst. his house was entered through a window, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,768 stolen.

STUDENTS' DINNER.—The annual dinner of the Parsee students of the Grant Medical College in honour of the Jamshedi Naoroz took place on Saturday, at the Colaba Agiary. Eighty-five members were present, including the Parsee female students of the college. The students sat to dinner at about 8 p. m., when several toasts having been drunk the company separated.

CRICKET.—By kind permission of the Bombay Gymkhana a match was played on Sunday on their ground, between the Bombay and the Sir J.J. Institution Cricket Clubs. Owing to very good batting on both sides each party could have only one innings, scoring 120 and 172 respectively. Mr. D. N. Daroowala contributed 45 for the B. C. C., and Mr. P. H. Mody 82 for the opponents by good free hitting.

THE INDIAN CIRCUS.—This troupe, which owes its existence entirely to the skill and enterprise of natives, has been performing every night in a pavilion opposite the G. I. P. Railway terminus. Though it is now some time that Professor Chattre has been catering for the amusement of the public, his circus is still visited nightly by large numbers of people. Horses have been trained here to as high a pitch of excellence as is attainable by equine intelligence. The performance is well worth a visit.

A TIGER AT MAHABLESHWAR.—A gentleman who has just come down from Mahableshwar informs us of a tiger which keeps prowling about the road near the 68th mile-stone, and has his lair near some water at this point. He is said to have attacked a pair of bullocks only last week, and to have succeeded in carrying off one. The natives are trying to get him into a cave in order to smoke him to death. Perhaps some of our many keen sportsmen in Poona might not think it out of the way to pay stripes a visit.—*Poona Observer*.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Doollab Ruttan and sixteen gorawallahs were yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with gambling with dice and money. It was stated that the prisoners were inveterate gamblers, but that it was found difficult to catch them, as they always changed their gambling haunts. On Sunday information was received that they were gambling in a stable in the Fort, and on the police visiting the place they were arrested. His worship fined them in sums varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

ROBBING CHARLIE THE BARBER.—Constable Lee Smith yesterday charged Oosman Jahar, a Seedee, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of a silver watch, some clothes, two sovereigns, and 7s. 6d. the property of a Singalese named Charlie the barber on board the s. s. Carthage. The property was kept by Charlie in his locker in the forecastle, and last Tuesday the accused managed to get on board. He broke open the locker and took the things. A report was made to Mr. Smith, who made inquiries and recovered the property. Accused denied the charge, but having no witnesses was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Bickia Suckia, a Hindoo, pleaded guilty before Mr. Ryan, yesterday to a charge of theft, of a bundee and a purse. The property belonged to a fellow-servant of the accused who had only that day been taken on. When the complainant, who had gone out with his master to pray at a temple, returned in the evening, the new servant was missing. He subsequently found the accused in the street with the things on his person and made him over to a sepoy. The accused was sent to jail for six weeks with hard labour.

A DARING THIEF.—Jewajee Adamjee, a Borah, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan by Inspector Dillon with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. A vakeel's clerk named Pallajee Crishnajee was walking along a dark lane in Funuswady at about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening when the accused approached him from an opposite direction and salaamed him. Mr. Pallajee Crishnajee returned the salute, when the Borah seized his right hand and attempted to insert his own under the astonished clerk's coat. The latter had his watch and a heavy gold chain attached to his waistcoat, and guessing at once what the Borah's object was, he released his hand and ran into a Parsee's house. The Borah followed and tried to enter the house, frightening a number of Parsee ladies there. The clerk, now in a great fright, fled for assistance to the Dhobie Talao police-station, where a police sepoy was sent with him and the accused arrested. It was then noticed that he was drunk. Being a noted character, he was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment on the charge.

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—The eleventh annual general meeting of members of the Bhuleshwar Library was held in the Library Hall, Moombadevi, at 2 p.m., on Sunday, when there were present about fifty gentlemen. Mr. Nagindas Toolsidas Marphatia, B. A., LL. B., presided in the unavoidable absence of the president Mr. Bhalshankar Nanabhai, solicitor High Court. The annual report, together with the audited accounts, was read by Mr. Jamietram Jivanram Rushi, the honorary secretary, and was passed unanimously. The report showed the library to be in a very satisfactory and self-supporting condition, the number of members being 418, showing an increase of 106 over 1883, and the income Rs. 2,226-10-8, together with interest on the reserve fund and donations, &c., and the expenses Rs. 1,756-14-1, thus making a net profit of Rs. 469-12-7, exclusive of outstandings, Rs. 252-13, which have been already recovered. Messrs. Manaklal Damoderdas and Madhavjee Jugjeevan were appointed auditors, and Messrs. Gulabrai Durgaram and Keshavdas Madhavdas were reappointed members of the Book Committee for the current year. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks from the members present to the managing committee for the valuable gratuitous services they had rendered to the institution during the year, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE GORDON MILLS.

AN extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 6, Hornby-row, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding. The proceedings commenced, a quarter of an hour after the time advertised for the meeting, with the reading of the notice convening it. The following report of the committee, dated the 10th instant, was taken as read:—

The directors and the undersigned members of your committee appointed at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 15th day of December, 1884, to report and advise in conjunction with the directors, as to the best steps which the company ought to adopt with a view to place the company on a sound footing, now beg to report that after having met several times to consider the position of the company, they have come to the conclusion that it would be ruinous to continue the company in its present state, and that the only alternatives are either to put the company into liquidation immediately, or to reconstruct it on a sound footing. They are of opinion that the result of putting the company into liquidation and of selling the mill under the present circumstances, would be very unsatisfactory to the shareholders. They, therefore, recommend to the shareholders to make an effort to reconstruct the company on the following basis which Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has proposed and agreed to carry out, if at least 1,800 shares representing Rs. 4,05,000 of the new capital are taken up and paid for by the shareholders and public, on or before the 15th of May, 1885, besides the number of shares, namely, 1,024 to be given to the shareholders for shares held by them at present.

Basis of Reconstruction.—The business and property of the present company to be taken over by a new company. The new company's capital to be Rs. 14,62,500 divided into 6,500 shares of Rs. 225 each. One fully paid up share of the new company to be allotted for every fully paid up share held in the old company, that is to say, 1,024 shares of Rs. 225 each, of the new company, to be allotted respect of 1,024 shares of the old company.

The result will be,

Total 6,500 shares at Rupees 225 each....	Rs. 14,62,500
Less 1,024 shares allotted as above. ...	,, 2,30,400
Balance 5,476 shares or	Rs. 12,32,100

The new company to take over from the old company, all the lands, mill buildings, property, and assets of the old company, subject to all the existing mortgages, charges, and liabilities thereon. The new company, also to take over from the old company all contracts, agreements and engagements of the old company. The new company not to commence business until at least 1,800 shares representing Rs. 4,05,000 of its capital have been subscribed and paid for in addition to, and irrespective of the issue of 1,024 shares of the new company, to shareholders of the old company. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and the executrix of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey are to subscribe for one-third of the Rs. 4,05,000 of the capital required before the company commences business, provided that the remaining two-thirds of the Rs. 4,05,000 be subscribed for by others. That is to say, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and the executrix of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey are to subscribe for 600 shares amounting to Rs. 1,35,000 if others subscribe and pay for 1,200 shares representing Rs. 2,70,000. And further for every two shares subscribed and paid for by the public, in addition to the above mentioned 1,800 shares representing Rs. 4,05,000, and within the period of one month from the date when the same 1,800 shares shall have been fully subscribed for, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and the executrix of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey are to subscribe for one more share, until their joint total subscription for shares amounts to two lacs of rupees, inclusive of their abovementioned subscription for 600 shares representing one-third share of the required Rs. 4,05,000 of capital. If the new company be formed and carry on business, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Sons & Co. will make a return of the agency commission payable to them under the agreement, to be taken over by the new company, to the extent of one third, that is to say, they will make a return of one pie per lb., out of the 3 pies per lb. now payable to them, so long as the profits shown in the account made up every 6 months (without and before deducting any sum or sums for repairs, replacement of any buildings or machinery or any sum or sums set aside for deterioration, reserve and other funds) shall be less than 9 per cent. per annum; but in the event of the new company earning a profit (as shown by such account made up every 6 months) exceeding 9 per cent. per annum, (without the deductions above-mentioned) no return of the Commission payable to Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Sons & Co. shall be made for the period during which such profit the shall have been earned. If a new company be formed and carry on business upon the lines above indicated, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit will from the date of the new company commencing businesss, accept interest on the loans made by him on capital account at the rate of 7 per cent, instead of at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and will not call in the loans on capital account for a period of two years certain, from the date when the new company shall commence work, and from the same date will charge 9 per cent. per annum upon any loans existing on which he may (at his option) make for working capital. This scheme and terms are subject to revision, amendment and addition if Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit deem it necessary.—Chas. H. B. Forbes, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Fazulbhoy Visram, Purmanundass Jivundass, A. M. Dharamsi, Bapoobhai Kalidass, Gokuldass Jagmohandass, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, Framjee Dinshaw Petit.

The chairman explained, in some prefatory remarks, that there were two courses open to the shareholders, the one was to stop the mill, and the other was to let the mill on lease or hire. He merely threw this out as a hint for the consideration of the shareholders. In any case, he thought that it would be a ruinous policy to continue to work the mill as at present constituted.

The chairman then proposed, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the report of the committee and the scheme recommended by them for the reconstruction of the company be approved and adopted. The resolution was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Bapubhai Kalidas, seconded by Mr. Rahamoobhoy Alladinbhoy, that as, in the opinion of this meeting, there is little or no prospect of a new company's shares being taken up at present, owing to the very depressed state of the spinning industry, this meeting is of opinion that the scheme of reconstruction, though approved, be kept in abeyance for the present, and that the working of the company's mill be carried on until such time as the stock of raw cotton in hand and under process is worked out; and that, in the meantime an extraordinary general meeting of the company be convened to pass a special resolution authorising the directors to lease the mill to the mortgagee, or with his consent to some other responsible party, for a short period, so as to save a part or the whole of the salaries of the manager, engineer, sepoys, and other expenses of establishment, failing which steps should be taken to put the company into liquidation.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE GUZERAT CUP.

THE following are the entries for the Guzerat Cup:—

Dr. Tully's b a h	Beauty.
Mr. King's b w g	Goldfield.
Mr. Langley's b cb h	Laburnum.
Captain Foster's g a h	Sohail.
Captain Foster's g a h	Mighty Boar.
Mr. Alban's c a h	Timoor.
Major Hancock's b a g	Fancy.
Major Hancock's b a h	Dandy
Mr. Ritchie's b cb h	Bruin.
Mr. Hawvey Welman's b a h	King of Thule.
Captain Salmon's c w h	Sentinel.
Mr. Littleton S.'s b a h	Skylack.
Mr. Littleton S.'s b w g	Butcherboy.
Mr. Littleton S.'s g h h	Plover.
Mr. Buckland's c a h	Charlie.
Mr. Buckland's b a h	Tomtil.
Mr. N. S. Symon's b a h	Kingfisher.
Mr. N. S. Symon's b a g	Ishmail.
Mr. N. S. Symon's g a h	Woodpigeon.
Mr. Younghusband's b cb h	Spider.
Mr. Younghusband's g a h	Saunterer.
Mr. Younghusband's g a g	Brat.
Mr. White's b w h	Baldoyle.
Mr. White's c a g	Multum in Parvo.
Mr. Conroy's c a h	Rupert.
Mr. Conroy's c a h	Versova.

A. W. WHITE, C. E.,
Honorary Secretary G. C.

THE WHEAT CROP.

THE report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Central Provinces, for the month of February, is as follows:—

"Returns of actual area under wheat have only been received from six districts, and they show that the contraction in area has been in some cases rather overestimated; thus the deficiency of 32 per cent. in Wardha has been reduced to 21 per cent., and that of 10 per cent. in Damoh to 8 per cent. It is, however, quite impossible to make a precise forecast of outturn, and all that can be indicated with certainty is that the crop is an excellent one, and the excess of its outturn over the normal will more than compensate for any contraction in area. The produce of fields harvested experimentally in the Raipur district has given grounds for an all-round estimate of 13 maunds per acre for one of the principal wheat-producing tracts in the Provinces. Wheat is now selling in the Raipur market at one maund per rupee. Exports from the Provinces still continue at the rate of about a lakh and-a-half maunds per week, and the total amount exported up to date since October last is not less than 3,300,000 maunds."

The following report is furnished regarding the wheat crop of 1884 in the Rajputana States. The figures are approximate only:—

"The total acreage of wheat grown during 1884 in Rajputana (exclusive of the States of Jeysulmere and Dungarpur) amount to 2,224,784 acres, and the total outturn to 14,482,637 maunds, giving an average yield per acre of 6·50 maunds."

The following report has been received regarding the prospects of the wheat crop in the Baroda State:—

"Probable area in ordinary years 69,982 acres; probable gross production when the crop is a 12-anna one, 82,900,555 lbs.; estimated area in 1883-84, 111,578 acres; estimate gross production on crores 387,700 lbs."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

LUCHMIPATSING DOOGUR BAHADOOR *vs.* PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit, in which a decree had previously been made, came on for further direction and costs.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said that, on the 19th February last, his lordship made a decree in terms of an award, declaring that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 68,000, with interest, and directing that the suit be set down for further direction and costs. Considerable money transactions had taken place between the parties, resulting in a large balance due to the plaintiff. By an agreement, dated 30th September, 1882, the defendant guaranteed the payment of an annual instalment of Rs. 16,000 in liquidation of the debt out of a commission earned by him as agent of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company. The total original debt was Rs. 91,000. The plaintiff prayed in the suit that the defendant may be ordered specifically to perform the agreement of 30th September, 1882; that he may be restrained from receiving any part of the commission to which he was entitled as agent of the Parel Spinning and Weaving Company; that in the alternative he may be ordered to pay the plaintiff Rs. 91,000, &c.

His lordship passed a decree as follows. Decree for mortgage to be executed by the defendant on the basis of five-anna share in the commission. The defendant to get the directors of the Parel S. and W. Company to pass a resolution within six weeks from the sealing of the decree. In the event of the defendant not accepting the draft prepared by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, the same to be submitted to the Advocate-General. Mortgage to be executed within two months from the sealing of the decree. If the defendant failed to get the resolution passed, the decree to be in terms of the plaint, save and except the costs of the award. In the case of the former decree for mortgage for the five-anna share, the defendant was to pay the costs of the mortgage, while as to the other costs each party was to bear his own.

THE DISPUTE IN THE HALAI BHATTIA CASTE.

VULLABHDAS VALJEE *vs.* LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE.

IN this suit the plaintiff seeks to remove the defendant's dominion over the caste property. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurumsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Latham, the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, for the defendant. The issues in the case were framed on the 25th September last. Mr. Macpherson to-day abandoned the issue relating to charges of mismanagement made against the defendant.

The facts of the case, which incidentally throw light upon some of the curious tenets obtaining among the Vulbhacharya sect, to which the caste belongs, are given below. The plaintiff stated, on behalf of himself and other members of the Hallai Bhattia caste, that the caste possessed considerable property in Bombay, the management of which had from time to time been entrusted to one of the *shettias* of the community. The property consisted of what was known as the Mahajunwady, situated in Kalbadevi-road. A portion of the wady was reserved as an oart where caste feasts were held, and the remainder was let out to divers tenants. The caste also possessed considerable moveable property, and derived a considerable income from the caste dues and imports levied on the members. The defendant was appointed manager of the caste property in 1859, from which time he had managed it and received the income. The defendant had in his management given great dissatisfaction to a very large majority of the caste, and it was further alleged that he had made improper use of the caste property. A very large majority of the caste were therefore desirous of removing him from the management. The defendant, on the other hand, was desirous of continuing to be manager.

The Mahajan held another meeting which the defendant was anxious to prevent, and passed certain resolutions appointing the plaintiff secretary, treasurer, and manager of the caste. Upwards of nine hundred adult male members of the community signed a declaration approving of the resolutions appointing the plaintiff secretary, treasurer, and manager, in place of the defendant. There being from 1,100 to 1,200 adult male members of the Hallai Bhattia community in Bombay, it could be seen that a large majority were in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant, though he was well aware that he was retaining the management of the caste property against the wishes of a very large majority of the caste, persisted in retaining possession of the caste property, and declined to give up the management. The plaintiff called a meeting of those of the caste, when it was resolved that the plaintiff should take legal steps to compel the defendant to account for his management of the caste property, and to give up the possession and management thereof.

The defendant submitted in his written statement that the property called Mahajanwady was purchased with moneys supplied by his father and other members of the Cutchee and Hallai Bhattia caste, for the use and benefit of those members of the Bhattia caste who, from time to time paid the usual *lagas* and other caste fees payable according to custom to the head or manager thereof. The wady was kept in repair out of these *lagas* and caste fees. Shortly after its purchase the Cutchee Bhattias built a new wady for themselves, called "the new Mahajanwady." The Cutchee Bhatties thereafter ceased to play the *lagas* and fees, and consequently they had no interest in the Mahajanwady in dispute, or any right to use the same. The defendant said the plaintiff was a partner or moonim of Muljee Jaitha, and was merely his tool or nominee. The plaintiff and the greater portion of his supporters had not for many years past paid the *lagas* and fees to the defendant; or contributed in any way to the maintenance of the wady in dispute; and they therefore had no interest in or claim to it or to the other property of the caste. According to the custom of the caste, the manager was entitled to the management of the property for his life. The defendant was in 1859 appointed manager for life, and he had from time to time rendered to the castle accounts of his management of the property. He denied that he had given great dissatisfaction to a very large majority of the caste, or that he had made an improper use of the caste property, or that a very large majority were desirous of removing him from the management. He denied that the plaintiff had been appointed secretary, treasurer, and manager of the caste. The defendant believed it to be untrue that upwards of nine hundred adult members of the Hallai Bhattia community had signed a declaration approving of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the 18th June, 1881. The declaration purported to bear signatures of persons who were dead or were minors, or were absent from Bombay at the time it purported to have been signed. Many of the signatures appeared to have been made by one person, and the defendant believed that large numbers of the signatures were obtained on blank sheets of paper, and many were obtained by misrepresentation. The defendant submitted whether, under these circumstances, the court had jurisdiction to hear and determine the suit, and that in the event the court was of opinion that he ought no longer to act as manager, the property should be vested in trustees on behalf of the caste, and a scheme prepared for its proper management.

The plaintiff had made an affidavit stating that the caste property consisted principally of a large feasting oart in Kalbadevi-road, and copper and brass utensils of the value of about Rs 9,000 or Rs. 10,000. During his managership the defendant now and then exceeded his power, and allowed the wady to be used by his friends and acquaintances, although they never were members of the caste. This arbitrary and unwarranted use of the caste property was one of the grounds which induced the majority to remove the defendant from his post of manager. The Halai Bhattia community were Vaishnavs by religion, and were strictly prohibited from using animal food and sprituous liquors. According to the tenets of their religion, a man was polluted, if he came in contact with persons using animal food and spirituous liquor, and therfore, as a general rule, members of the caste bathed before taking their meals. According to the strict precepts of the Hindoo religion generally, and particulary of the Valbacharya sect, to which all Halai Bhattia belonged, their dining and feasting places became polluted or desecrated if they were allowed to be used by persons who were in the habit of using animal food and spirituous liquors. If the cooking pots and pans were touched by such persons, they became polluted. If such pots were of copper and were only polluted by the touch of such persons, there was a way prescribed for their purification. But if they were of brass and actually used by such persons, they could not be purified, but were rendered utterly useless. The defendant was fully aware of the above rules and usages of the caste, as he himself was not only a Haliai Bhattia, but a *margadi*, meaning one who observes these precepts more strictly than the non-*margadi* members of the caste. He was also a Valbacharya, and had some time ago caused his wife and other members of his family to be the disciples of a Maharaj of the Valbacharya sect. Notwithstanding this knowledge of the religious customs and usages of the caste, the defendant, with intent, as the plaintiff believed, to hurt the religious feelings of the majority of the caste who were opposed to him, gave the use of the oart and the utensils to Mr. Shantaram Vithul, who belonged to a caste of Hindoos who were permitted to use animal food and sprituous liquor. As soon as this fact became known to the members of the caste, they waited in large numbers upon the plaintiff, and entreated him to take such measures as he could legally do, to prevent the pollution of the pots and pans not already used by Mr. Shantaram. The defendant has filed an affidavit in reply, stating that it was not improper or unusual for the manager of the oart to allow it to be used occasionally by members of other castes than the Hallai Bhattia mahajan. The defendant denied that he had permitted Dr. Shantaram Vithal to use the oart with any intent to hurt the religious feelings of the caste, and that he had given him the use of the caste utensils. Dr. Shantaram being a Gaud Brahmin belonged to a very high caste, and the use of the oart by such a man could not in any way contaminate or defile it. The Gaud Brahmins, though they were known to eat fish, were allowed to touch the sacred idol of Trimburkeshwar Mahadeo at Nassick and Visheshwar Mahader at Benares, a privilege denied to any Bhattia or members of any other caste who were not Brahmins.

After the plaintiff had been examined at some length, some remarks fell from Mr. Macpherson, when Mr. Latham said it made him rather hopeful that a settlement would be come to in the case.

The judge.—It would be very advisable.

Mr. Latham said the plaint contained some very serious imputations against his client, of improper management and a desire to keep the property, although he had previously expressed his willingness to retire. Now as a proper arrangement had been made, he had no wish to keep this onerous office. He would of course like to see the thing put on a proper footing. Parties might come to some arrangement if they liked.

Mr. Macpherson did not quite see what Mr. Latham meant by an arrangement. He would have nothing short of a decree.

The judge.—We might very well have a meeting of the caste to elect a manager.

Mr. Macpherson said that was what the plaintiff suggested before the issues were raised.

The judge.—Now that the charges of mismanagement have been completely withdrawn, you might very well have a meeting of the caste.

Mr. Latham said the charges being withdrawn, the defendant was quite willing to withdraw and have a successor elected, but he would of course claim to have his costs out of the trust estate.

Mr. Macpherson declined to consent to that; as he was convinced that in the result he (plaintiff) must get his costs. The defendant had never the shadow of a right to maintain the management against the will of the caste.

Mr. Latham said his client could only resign on the terms he had mentioned. He had no doubt the plaintiff would secure his costs if he got into possession of the caste property.

The judge.—I don't see why, if you want to put somebody else in Lukhmidas Khemjee's place, you should not pay his costs.

Mr. Latham said he believed the defendant had improved the caste property to the extent of a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Macpherson said he could not possibly consent to pay the defendants' costs. The court might, however, consider whether each party should not pay his own costs.

Mr. Latham said he was willing to go as far as he could, and rather than have the matter prolonged, he was willing that the court should direct a meeting of the caste to appoint a successor to Lukhmidas Khemjee. All the imputations regarding mismanagement had been withdrawn, and his lordship would consider that fact when disposing of the question of costs. The meeting could of course dispose of the question of a successor, and not the question of costs.

Mr. Macpherson said he withdrew the charge that the defendant made an improper use of caste property; but he maintained that defendant gave "great dissatisfaction."

The judge.—Oh, excellent officers give great dissatisfaction.

Mr. Macpherson said that, if they withdrew all the charges, it might affect the question of costs. (A laugh.)

It was eventually arranged that Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, interpreter High Court, should convene a meeting of the caste for Sunday, the 5th prox., to appoint a successor to the defendant. The question of costs was reserved, and further hearing adjourned till the 13th prox.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

CLAIM FOR DEMURRAGE.

GEORGE INNES *vs.* KILLICK, NIXON, AND CO.

THE plaintiff is the master of the s.s. Royal Crown. He claimed to recover from the defendants, as consignees of a cargo of 2,136 tons of coal brought by his vessel, the sum of £40—Rs. 507 at the rate of exchange—on account of demurrage for the detention of his vessel on the 13th inst.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The defendants denied their liability for demurrage, alleging that their boats were alongside the Royal Crown to take delivery of the coals before the expiry of the time.

Evidence was then gone into, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

MADRAS.

SIR VERE LEVINGE.—We regret to learn that this gentleman is dangerously ill. He arrived in Madras from the Pulneys some weeks ago, in an unsatisfactory state of health. He retired from the Madras Civil Service in 1867, and then took up his permanent residence at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills. Last year, on the death of his elder brother, Sir Richard Levinge, he succeeded to the family baronetcy. He is sixty-six years of age.—*Mail*.

PRINCE HASSAN AND THE SOUDAN.

THE *Times of Egypt* published at Cairo, writes as follows in regard to the appointment of Prince Hassan to be Governor-General of the Soudan:—

Prince Hassan has left for the Soudan, accompanied by the good wishes of everyone for his health and safety. It has been whispered that he goes to influence the campaign, as a kind of figure head to the army, to let the enemy know that we English are waging war upon the followers of the False Prophet on behalf of H. H. the Khedive, and with his approval.

This is a very pretty device, but we do not think the insurgents are likely to respect it. In the first place, the Mahdi has declared that he is waging war upon the Turks, upon the descendants and fellow countrymen of those who originally subdued the Soudan—Ismail Pasha and the Deftardar—of those who were responsible for the horrible butcheries at Shendy and elsewhere, and for carrying the sword and the brand to the extreme borders of Senaar, Kordofan, and Darfour, and that he will drive them into the sea; and in this word Turk, we have been told by those who know anything about this Soudan insurrection, the Mahdi comprises all who are not black of skin: the Turk, the Fellah, the Egyptian offspring of mixed marriages between these two and negroes—the modern Egyptian in fact—and even the European. Under such circumstances we fail to see what influence a representative of H. H. the Khedive, however exalted his rank and birth may be, is likely to exercise upon the hordes of fanatical barbarians who for the last three or four years have been waging war in the Soudan against the established authority in the country. We can only regard the mission of the Prince Hassan in the camp of General Lord Wolseley as another of those vagaries of the present Liberal Government at home, which render it so painfully ridiculous, and tend to convey to its acts a tinge of melodrama. Mr. Gladstone evidently has a keen sense of humour, but it is too much mixed with tragedy to suit ordinary tastes. Like the player in Hamlet he murders in jest.

If the Prince Hassan had been despatched Soudanwards at the head of a contingent of Turkish troops, which his fidelity and ability entitle him to lead, there would have been a practical element in the step which would have commended itself to sober-thinking men, but to send him to the front simply to stand beside General Lord Wolseley and give tone to his actions, is an ill-advised expedient which can only have the effect of prejudicing the dignity of the Prince and possibly of hampering the movements of the General commanding, without being productive of the least good.

BUNGLING AN EXECUTION.

THE Exeter correspondent of the *Telegraph* gives the following account of the failure of the attempt to execute Lee, the murderer of Miss Keyse, at Babbicombe:—

Eight o'clock this morning was the hour fixed for the execution of the convict John Lee, condemned to death for the murder of Miss Keyse, at Babbicombe, on Nov. 15, but—happily for the wretched man, perhaps—the execution, after three attempts had been made to carry the sentence of the law into effect, had to be postponed.

Shortly before eight o'clock the executioner and the gaol officials proceeded to the prisoner's cell, where Lee was informed that the hour for his execution had arrived, and he was pinioned and handcuffed. Just before the clock struck the hour of eight the doors at the far end of the hall opened and the solemn words of the Burial Service of the Church fell upon one's ears with wonderful solemnity as the mournful procession emerged. First came Chief Warder Rainford, followed by the prison chaplain (the Rev. J. Pitken) and the schoolmaster (Mr. Libbey.) Following them came the prisoner Lee, upright, and with head thrown back, and walking with firm, unfaltering tread, though his face was ghastly pale.

Quickly the procession passed through the hall into a passage leading to the courtyard below, where, at the opposite side, only a few feet from the main building, stands the coachhouse, from the roof of which the rope was seen hanging. The prisoner walked with a firm tread, and allowed himself to be placed in position under the rope without exhibiting any flinching. Expeditiously and dexterously did Berry do his work. Just before the white cap was placed over the priscner's face he gave one gaze upwards but as he stood there, all but face to face with death, he never flinched, and when Berry was fixing the rope he turned his head and apparently said something to him. When all was ready, the assistants stood clear, Berry drew back, and the noise of the bolt being drawn was heard. Almost instantly a thrill of horror ran through the assembled spectators, for the stamping of the executioner and warders on the trap showed that it would not work. Again and again they stamped, but all to no purpose, and during these terrible moments the unfortunate man stood firm, erect, and unmoved, save by the slight jerk caused on the trapdoor by the feet of the officials. Repeated efforts to make the trap work having failed, Berry, at six minutes after eight, took off the rope, and the prisoner was walked off the trap-door and brought to the front, while the executioner and the assistant-warders endeavoured to get the door to work. For four minutes the wretched prisoner had to listen to the preparations going on around him, and all the while he remained erect and unmoved to all appearances though his features could not be seen as they were still covered by the white cap. Once again the unhappy man was led under the rope and the noose placed around his neck. Again the bolt was drawn and again the trap refused to work. There was just a slight jerk sufficient to have sent a thrill of untold agony through the prisoner's brain and then the trap stood, and again the executioner and the warders stamped on the door and tried to force it down. Still it resisted all their efforts, and the prisoner had again to be removed from off the trap while an endeavour was made to get it to work, but without avail, and at last the rope was taken off the prisoner's neck, the cap was removed, and he was taken back into the gaol. The wretched man's features were corpse-like, and he walked as he was guided, mechanically. The governor of the gaol and the under-sheriff were terribly agitated. After another attempt to set the trap in order, Lee was again brought out, and again the trap would not work; and after a consultation with the governor, doctor, and chaplain, the under-sheriff (Mr. H. M. James) decided to postpone the execution.

Outside the prison a large number of persons had collected to see the black flag hoisted. The general feeling was strong against Lee. As minute after minute elapsed and there was no sign of the flag the excitement grew intense, and as the rumour spread that there was something wrong the crowd rapidly increased. The information of what had taken place certainly caused a revulsion of feeling, and a very general expression of opinion that after undergoing such an ordeal Lee's life should be spared. The officials of the gaol and the under-sheriff also took this view, and the latter, Mr H. M. James, went off by the ten o'clock train to London, where he had an interview with the Home Secretary, the result of which was that the governor of the prison received a telegram stating that a respite had been granted, and another telegram from Mr. James stated that it would be followed by a commutation of the sentence. The most extraordinary circumstance in connection with the attempt to execute the convict Lee was the remarkable firmness the prisoner displayed. But in this he has only borne out to the end the demeanour which has marked him from the very outset. His cool indifference when on his trial was such that even the judge commented on it, and the prisoner's reply in answer to it was that he was calm because he was innocent. This assertion he has maintained, and though he is said to have made statements to his relatives which affect other parties he has said nothing which could involve himself. Almost to the very last he preserved outwardly the same composure, and during the terrible trial of to-day his determination never forsook him, though the agony he must have endured during the terrible half-hour in which the various attempts to carry out the sentence of the law was plainly seen in his face when the white cap was removed. Yet he bore up, and it was only on going back to his cell that he showed any indication of how much the strain had tried him. On going up the steps he stumbled, but was saved from falling, and soon recovered himself, refusing to take the stimulant the governor had sent for him.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

THE gross naval estimates for 1885-86 are set down at £13,090,440. The sum includes an item of £264,900 for the conveyance of troops. Of this gross sum £693,940 has already been appropriated, so that there is a sum of £12,396,500 left to be voted. For the current year the gross estimates were £11,595,711; but these had afterwards to be supplemented by a sum of £332,800 for Egypt and £50,000 for Bechuanaland; so that the total expended on the Navy for the current year was £11,978,511. Of this sum £792,741 had been met by appropriations in aid of votes, leaving £11,185,770 to be voted for the current year, £324,000 of which was spent on Egypt and £50,000 on Bechuanaland. The difference, therefore, between the gross estimates, including appropriations in aid of votes, of the two years is the difference between £11,595,711 (1884-85) and £13,090,440 (1885-86), which shows an increase of £1,494,729. Whereas £11,185,770 was asked for at the beginning of the current year, the sum of £12,396,500 is asked for now, and this shows a net increase of £1,210,730.

There is published together with the estimates an explanatory statement of the principal points of difference between the estimates of 1884-85 and those of 1885-86. In this statement the increases are set down under the following heads:—Wages, &c., to seamen and marines, £60,491; provisions, &c., for the fleet, &c., £64,000; dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad, £65,700; naval stores, £223,500; machinery for Her Majesty's ships and vessels, £278,570; ships building by contract, £464,000; machinery (not manual) for ships and vessels connected with torpedoes, steering gear, &c., £15,850; gun mountings and torpedo carriages, £123,320; and new works, buildings, yard machinery, &c., £173,200. This makes a total of increases. £1,468,631. There are two items of decrease:—Transport service (including Egypt and Bechuanaland), £120,900; and miscellaneous (supplementary estimate for Egypt other than transport, &c.), £137,001. These two items of decrease amount to £257,901, and if this sum be deducted from the total increase, £1,468,631, we obtain £1,210,730 as the net increase, which sum can be reached also by going through the estimates by votes, as we propose to do.

Of the 17 votes into which the estimates are divided, 11 show a total increase of £1,385,570; the remaining six show a decrease of £174,840, thus leaving the above-mentioned net increase of £1,210,730.

Of the votes that show an increase the first is that for wages for seamen and marines, which has risen from £2,710,450 (in this is included £38,650 as supplementary vote for Egypt) to £2,728,100 an increase of £17,650. This represents the difference between 56,950 men in 1884-85 and 58,000 men required for 1885-86. This difference of 1,050 is made up thus:—100 officers, 650 service boys, and 300 boys for training. It is also proposed to vote 1,000 men (500 officers and men and 500 Marines) to be borne, in addition to the above 58,000, for service in Egypt. No provision for them is made in these estimates, as they will be included in an estimate to be hereafter presented. The second vote, for victuals and clothing for these additional 1,050 men, shows an increase of £58,450.

We may pass over some comparatively trifling increases, such as £5,700 for the Admiralty Office, £6,900 for the Coastguard service and Royal Naval Reserve, £170 for victualling yards, £200 for medical establishments, and £17,500 for military and civil pensions and allowances, and come to the first increase of any magnitude, which is the sixth vote, £61,700 for dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad. This is caused by extra provision for wages, in order to carry out the programme of shipbuilding and repairs; by progressive increases to salaried officers for length of service, and to artificers; and by additional requirements for gas and water.

It is when we come to Votes 10 and 11 that we find the chief part of the net increase in the Naval Estimates for the year. These two votes alone cause an increase of £1,217,300, so that, as the net increase on the whole Estimates is only £1,210,730, a saving of £6,570 is made on the rest of the votes, excluding numbers 10 and 11.

Vote number 10, which provides for naval stores, for the building, repair, and outfit of the fleet and coastguard, machinery and ships built by contract, is divided into two sections. Section 1 deals with naval stores. For this item in the current year £1,124,500, was voted originally, and afterwards £56,000 as a supplementary estimate for Egypt—that is, naval stores in the present year cost £1,180,500. The sum to be asked in the coming year is £1,348,000, an increase of £167,500. It will be observed that if the supplementary estimate be excluded from the current year's expenditure the increase is £223,500. This increase is consequent on the adoption of an extended programme of shipbuilding, additional expenditure on coals, and on the replenishment of the reserve stocks of naval stores.

The second section of Vote 10 deals with machinery and ships built by contract, and, as might have been expected from the statements made last year by Lord Northbrook and Sir Thomas Brassey to the two Houses, more than two-thirds of the net increase is found under this head. For the present year the sum of money originally voted under this head was £1,040,000, and, as a supplementary estimate for Egypt, a further sum of £9,400 was voted, or £1,049,400 in all. The sum required for next year is £1,926,000, an increase of no less than £876,600. This increase is stated to be caused by larger requirements for machinery consequent on the extension of the programme of shipbuilding and by provision for additional ships to be built by contract. A larger amount is also provided for hydraulic and ordinary gun-mountings and torpedo carriages.

The subheads under which this vote will be accounted for are worthy of a little further examination. There is an increase in the following items:—Machinery, £278,570; ship-building by contract, £464,000; steam-launches and pinnaces, £8,000; machinery connected with torpedoes and steering gear, £15,850; superintendence of contract work, £6,760; and gun mountings, £123,320. There is a small decrease in repairs and alteration by contract of ships, machinery, and stores, £9,000, and a decrease of £15,900 in the cost of breaking up ships. These various items, including in its proper place the supplementary estimate of £9,400, will produce the net increase already mentioned of £876,600. It may be pointed out here that there are two items in this section which have the word "Nil" placed against them in each year—one is, purchase of ships and vessels; the other item is torpedoes.

When we examine what is to be done in the coming year in the way of building and completing ships for sea, we may divide the subject into two heads, one of which comes under Vote 6, Her Majesty's dockyards at home and at Malta, and the other under this second section of Vote 10 with which we have been dealing—shipbuilding by contract. We find that during the year 1885-86 there will be in Her Majesty's dockyards 33 ships building and completing for sea, classed thus—11 ironclads, five protected ships, four partially protected, two despatch vessels, three steel torpedo cruisers, five composite gun vessels, two steel gun and torpedo vessels, and one steam mooring lighter. This will form an additional tonnage of 16,714 tons to be built this year, of which the 11 ironclads take 10,516 tons. Of these 11 ironclads, the Collingwood, 6,100 tons, the Edinburgh, 6,150 tons, the Imperieuse, 5,000, and the Warspite 5,000, are to be completed; five are to be considerably advanced, and two are to be begun at Portsmouth. The Imperieuse is to be provided with engines by Messrs. Maudslay, the Warspite by Messrs. John Penn and Sons.

Of the shipbuilding work to be built by contract there is set down one armoured, the Benbow, which will be of 6,600 tons when completed, and 16 unarmoured, of which there will be two despatch vessels, the Surprise and the Alacrity, two steel torpedo cruisers, the Scout and the Fearless, one composite gun vessel, four new gunboats, which are not yet ordered, four first-class and two second-class torpedo boats. There will thus be an addition to Her Majesty's Navy of 9,488 tons made by contractors on the Thames, Tyne, and other places outside of the Government dockyards. It must be mentioned that 23 additional vessels, of which 7,588 tons are expected to be completed by March of next year, are set down under this head as not yet ordered—namely, two ironclads, five belted cruisers, six steel torpedo cruisers, and 10 first-class torpedo boats.

An abstract of the tonnage to be built in the year 1885-6 as compared with that built in the year now closing will show, if we reckon together Government dockyards and contract, that for the 12 armoured vessels with 12,614 tonnage of this year there are 14 with a tonnage of 14,423 for next year, for the five protected vessels with 2 667 tons of this year there are to be 10 with 6,087 tons, and for the 22 unarmoured vessels of 5,398 tons of this year there will be 49 with 7,542 tons next year. That is to say, that in 1884-5 39 vessels with a tonnage of 20,679 were to be built either in Government dockyards or by contract; in 1885-6 the numbers are to be 73 vessels, 28,052 tons.

Vote 11 is for new works, buildings, yard machinery, and repairs. The vote for this year was £481,700; for next year the sum of £654,900 is required, which is an increase of £173,200.

There is a decrease in the following votes:—Scientific Branch, £570; Medicines and Medical Stores, £1,500; Martial Law, £400; Miscellaneous Services, £27,970; and Half-pay £23,500. The most important item on this side of the account is the reduction of £120,900 in the Army Department for the conveyance of troops. Provision is made for the cost of bringing the troops back from Bechuanaland in September next, but no provision has been inserted for expenditure on account of Egypt except the cost of maintaining the army of occupation.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, March 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·833
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	73°
Relative humidity of Air	·816
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, ESE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	200

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

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NOTICES.

WANTED an INSPECTOR of Works with thorough knowledge of building and of P. W. D. system. Apply sending copies of testimonials, and stating salary expected to District Engineer.
B. & N. W. RAILWAY. Gorakhpur.

WANTED.
A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.
Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.
E. NASH, Secretary, Shikarpur Municipality.
Shikarpur, 5th March 1885.

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NOTICE.
PETTY SUPPLIES.
TENDERS for petty supplies of CHARCOAL, OIL, &c., for the official year 1885-86, also for EMBROIDERED BADGES, LINING CLOTH, GOLD and WORSTED LACES and BRAIDS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c., for 1886-87 (see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 12th inst. and schedules obtainable on application) will be received up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, who, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give any reason for rejection.
Verbal offers will be received at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., for about three hundred and fifty yards blue broad cloth, as per sample, on application.
T. R. NIMMO, Colonel, Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Bombay and Kurrachee, and at noon at the other Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for contracts as specified for 1885-86, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasirabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad	Cotton Suttrungees, under Schedule No. 19. Cotton Sheets, under Schedule No. 20.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN.—Colonel, For Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10 March 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on the 27th April next, at 11-30 a.m., at the Commissariat Store-Keeper General's Office, Bombay, and at the Executive Commissariat Office, Kurrachee, and at noon at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below for General Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the year 1885-86, when they will be opened, and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Commissariat Store-Keeper General, Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Kurrachee, Mhow	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per muster under sechedule No. 33. Cotton sheets of good quality as per muster under schedule No. 34.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.
E. OSTREHAN, Colonel, For Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10th March, 1885.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers, Allahabad, Calcutta, Quetta, and Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, at NOON of the 27th April, 1885, for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department, Quetta District, of 9,650 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR, in wood, for five years from 1st April, 1886.
The malt liquor (one-third Ale and two-thirds Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the Quetta District direct by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of malt liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.
Persons desirous of offering for the supply should send with their Tender a sample of the malt liquor of gravity specified in the Tender.
Tenders will be received up to noon of the 24th February, 1885, when they will be opened in the abovenamed Offices and the rates read in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend.
Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at the above offices, printed forms of tenders, schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require, also the conditions the Tenderers will have to abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tenders.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury Receipt, viz., Rs. 1,000.
No earnest-money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tenders must be furnished in Cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.
In the event of earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel, Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1885

No. 418—D.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
Fort William, the 2nd March, 1885.
NOTIFICATION.
WITH reference to the advertisement of the 18th March, 1884, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about 1659 horses suitable for army purposes during the year 1885-86, classed as follows:—

CLASS I—WALERS 1260.

In Madras.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	130	
Field Artillery	174	430
Horse Artillery	126	
In Calcutta.		
Medium Cavalry and Hussars	265	
Field Artillery	325	830
Horse Artillery	240	
CLASS II—COUNTRY-BREDS 123.		
As many full-grown horses, the remainder young stock from 18 months and upwards		123
CLASS III—ARABS AND PERSIANS 276. *In Bombay.*		
Field Artillery	36	276
Medium Cavalry, Hussars, and Light Cavalry	240	
Total		1659

2. The purchases will be made in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and at the various horse fairs and horse shows in India, by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director of the Army Remount Operations for India.
3. Para. 2 of the rules and regulations of the Calcutta Landing and Remount Depot is changed, in so far as the date of opening of the depot is concerned. The depot shall be open for the reception of horses from the 15th September to the end of the purchasing season and not from the 15th August. Purchasing to commence as soon after arrival of the shipment as the Remount Agent may direct.
4. Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III remounts three years old and mares in foal will not be purchased.
5. Greys will not be purchased for horse or field artillery.
6. The average price for a remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.
G. CHESNEY, Secretary to the Government of India.
By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel, Secretary to Government.

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager

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ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.
CHAS. GRAY, Proprietor.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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	P.M.	
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6- 4.
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	P.M.	A.M.
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		P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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